A MANUAL

OF

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING RESETTLEMENTS

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

COMPILED UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

BY

RAO BAHADUR M. AUDINARAYANIAH GARU,
Late Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Madras.

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settlement and (2) of their effect on the economic condition and material progress of the district or tract taken up for resettlement—

(1) *Study of the conditions of Current Settlement.*—In the early settlements the soil classification of lands, the grouping of villages as regards their dry lands and the classification of irrigation sources did not follow the methods which are now adopted in initial settlements. The system of soil classification then followed was inelastic and provided for lands being graded into two or three sorts only under each major class of soil, whereas five sorts are allowed in the present standard table of soil classification. In the grouping of villages as regards their dry lands, the general healthiness of the villages, their accessibility and proximity to markets and immunity from the ravages of wild animals were not the factors taken into account as is done in present settlements, but the relative fertility of the soils in the different villages formed the main consideration in the grouping assigned to them. Irrigation sources also were not graded with reference to their individual capacities of irrigation as at present, but an average classification was assigned to all the sources in a village. These contrivances were resorted to with a view to mitigate the difficulties attendant upon the adoption of an inelastic table of soil classification and to secure what was considered to be a fair incidence of the money rates. Instances also occur in which with this object in view an arbitrary classification was applied to lands in certain tracts without reference to their soil characteristics. A study of the old settlement reports will show the extent of these divergences from present practices and it will have to be considered whether they have resulted in any glaring inequalities which require rectification with reference to the present altered or improved conditions of the tracts and the sources of irrigation in them. An experimental classification of the lands in a few typical villages may also have to be made to determine how far a fresh classification is called for to rectify anomalies. At the same time, information must be collected as to whether there are any large areas which were left unclassified at the last settlement, but which have since been taken up for cultivation subject to assessment fixed by Revenue officers and in respect of which fresh classification may be necessary; and also as to whether there are any areas of cultivable waste since surveyed which require similar treatment.

Paragraphs 8 and 14 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, dated 23rd November 1894, in B.P., No. 2, dated 4th January 1895; and paragraph 5 of Mr. Clerk's letter, dated 12th January 1895, in G.O., No. 625, dated 10th September 1895.

(2) *Statistics necessary for a study of the economic condition of the tract to be settled.*—For a study of the economic condition of the tracts taken up for resettlement and of the progress or retrogression made by them since the last settlement, the following statistics must be collected and consulted :—

(*a*) Statements in forms A and B (*vide* appendix) should be obtained from the taluks showing for each village the result of the last settlement as recorded in the abstracts appended to the printed diglott registers in comparison with the figures according to the adangal or revenue account of the latest fasli. From these statements abstracts should be prepared in the Settlement office showing the variations in the holdings under each money rate for dry and wet, and the fluctuations in the areas remaining as unoccupied waste. Comparative particulars of unclassified and poramboke areas and of inam lands should also be tabulated for each taluk from the above statements A and B.

(*b*) Fasliwar statement showing the revenue on ryotwari holdings in detail of dry and wet for the whole period of the term of the expiring settlement. This should be prepared for each taluk and for the whole district or tract taken up for resettlement. The necessary particulars for the compilation of this statement may be obtained from the annual jamabandi statement No. 3 in the Collector's office. The statement should be prepared in form C given in the appendix.

(*c*) Quinquennial rent-roll statements for each taluk for as many five-year periods for which particulars are available beginning with the introduction of the last settlement. These should be prepared, in form D given in the appendix, from information on record in the Collector's office. A comparative abstract for the whole tract or district should also be prepared in the same form from the taluk details.

(*d*) Statement showing the average area cultivated with different crops in each taluk and in the whole tract or district on the figures of the last five years. This should be prepared in form E given in the appendix.

(*e*) Statement showing for each taluk and for the whole tract or district the extent of second crop cultivation, wet, for the last five years (*vide* form F in the appendix).

(*f*) Quinquennial statement showing the number of wells in repair and out of repair, Government and private, for each taluk commencing with the introduction of the last settlement (*vide* form G in the appendix).

(*g*) Statement showing for each taluk particulars of lands relinquished and taken up during the last ten years (*vide* form H in the appendix).

(*h*) Statement showing for each taluk particulars of the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to for collection of revenue during the last ten years (*vide* form I in the appendix).

(*i*) Quinquennial statement showing particulars of agricultural stock, *i.e.*, ploughs, cattle, sheep, and goats, etc., for each taluk beginning with the introduction of the last settlement (*vide* form J in the appendix).

Note.—For the preparation of the statements referred to in items (*d*) to (*i*) particulars can be obtained from the Revenue department.

(*j*) Statement showing for each taluk the variation in population and the mean density according to the several Census reports (*vide* form K in the appendix).

(*k*) Statement showing for each taluk and for the whole tract or district such statistics as may be available showing the export and import trade. Information to be obtained from the Revenue department.

(*l*) Statements showing particulars of sale values of land and of leases. Information under these heads may be gathered from the Registration department.

(*m*) Statements showing particulars of markets and increase or decrease in mileage of roads, rail-roads and other communications. Information under these heads may be obtained from the Local Funds and Public Works departments.

(*n*) Statement of rainfall (*vide* form L in the appendix).

(*o*) Statement of prices per Madras garce for the several staple or standard grains (*vide* form M in the appendix).

Note.—The statements referred to in items (*n*) and (*o*) may be obtained from the office of the Board of Revenue. The prices of the staple food-grains are reported to the Board of Revenue monthly by Collectors in terms of *local measures* per rupee. The prices are those obtaining at the several price recording stations, which comprise all the Tahsildars' and Deputy Tahsildars' head-quarter stations in each district. Registers are kept at these stations, in which prices are

recorded daily in local measures after enquiry of the merchants. On the daily figures the average rates for the month are calculated and the averages so obtained are reported to the Board for each station. These average rates for local measures are converted into rates for *imperial seers* in the Board's office with reference to the Board's conversion tables. The results in imperial seers for all the stations in the district are totalled and on the total number of entries recorded in the registers for the several price recording stations, the district average for each month is calculated. The annual average for the whole district is obtained by taking the average of the 12 months' district averages. The equivalent in imperial seers for a Madras garce of each staple grain has been separately calculated and noted in Board's Proceedings, No. 289, dated 12th February 1887. The prices in imperial seers being known, the price per garce which is a measure of capacity equivalent to 3,200 Madras measures is obtained by dividing the number of imperial seers in a garce for each grain by the average price of that grain in imperial seers.

5. *Collection of statistics bearing on the economic condition of the people.*—The Settlement officer may, in addition to the above, collect information on any other points such as the effects of famine, droughts, indebtedness of ryots, which he may deem necessary for the elucidation of the economic condition of the people in the tract to be resettled. For ascertaining the general character of the seasons, etc., the annual jamabandi and administration reports should also be consulted. Sir Frederick Nicholson's report in Board's Proceedings, No. 477, dated 30th November 1887, affords an excellent illustration of the bearing of statistics on the economic condition of the people.

6. *Necessity for a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the district.*—The Settlement officer should also, by a careful inspection of the different tracts and localities of each taluk and by consulting Revenue officials and intelligent ryots, acquire such a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the district or tract to be resettled, as will enable him to proceed with confidence in framing his proposals for the resettlement.

7. *Methods of conducting resettlement.*—In making the new settlement two courses are open—

(1) The remodelling of the original settlement by a reclassification of soils and the application of a new set of money rates based on a fresh calculation of grain outturns, cultivation expenses, etc.

(2) The retention of the existing settlement as far as possible as the basis of a resettlement and arranging for the increase of revenue, if any, due to Government by imposing a percentage enhancement on the existing money rates of assessment.

Paragraph 4 of Board's Standing Order No. 1.

8. *Settlement officer to report which method should be followed in the resettlement.*—The Settlement officer will have to discuss and report which of these courses should, in his opinion, be followed in the resettlement of a tract or district and to what extent.

9. *Procedure applicable to initial classification to be adopted for reclassification.*—If reclassification is found necessary, the procedure laid down for initial classification will be adopted. Care should, however, be taken that the reclassification does not result in the upsetting of arrangements with which the ryots have become familiar or involve taxation of improvements effected by them at their own cost.

10. *Main points to be considered if revision of assessment takes the form of percentage enhancement.*—If, on the other hand, it is decided that the revision of assessment should take the form of a percentage enhancement of the present rates, the main points to be considered will be the general rise in

prices and the increase in produce to due improvements made at the cost of Government such as the opening of new sources of irrigation, canals, etc. In the ryotwari districts of the Madras Presidency extension of cultivation is brought to account and charged for, each year, as it occurs. This will not, therefore, form a separate item for consideration. There must be a substantial increase in prices to warrant an enhancement of the rates, nor can the latter be always raised to the full measure of the increase in the former, for a liberal allowance must be made for the increased cost of labour, stock and implements as well as for the increased cost of living of the people and for promoting a higher standard of comfort among them. The determination of the exact percentage of enhancement, if any, to be imposed, will thus also depend on the general economic condition of the people in the tract or district to be resettled.

Paragraphs 13 and 28 of the Government of India's letter in G.O., No. 975, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883; and paragraph 8 of the letter to that Government No. 976, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883.

11. *Increase or decrease in prices how determined.*—It should also be noted that for calculating the increase or decrease in prices, the old commutation rates adopted for the staple grains at the last settlement should be compared with similar rates deduced for the same grains from the recorded prices of twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the commencement of resettlement operations. The old commutation rates were arrived at after making a percentage deduction from the market prices for meeting the cost of cartage and merchants' profits. The resettlement commutation rates also should be calculated in the same way; but it must be remembered that the deduction to be made on this account need not be so high as at the old settlement in tracts where communications have been improved. The difference between the two sets of figures will be the measure of the increase or decrease in prices to be taken into account.

Paragraph 27 of the Government of India's letter in G.O., No. 975, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883; paragraph 7 of letter to that Government No. 976, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883; paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 1134, Revenue, dated 6th December 1887; and G.O., No. 268, Revenue, dated 14th April 1888.

12. *Submission of scheme report to the Board.*—With reference to the percentage enhancement of the existing money rates which the Settlement officer may recommend for adoption, he should frame a table of the exact enhanced rates to be imposed, rounded off to the nearest anna, fractions of one-half and less being struck out, and fractions above a half being treated as equivalent to one anna and submit in due course for the orders of the Board and Government a scheme report embodying his proposals for the resettlement, giving at the same time full particulars of the financial results of their application.

The report should also contain detailed information on the working of the *kistbandi* and the local variations in the several seasons of harvest and the wishes of the cultivators in the matter. It should also contain the proposals, if any, which the Settlement or the District officers may consider necessary for the modification of the system.

G.O., No. 1067, Revenue, dated 17th October 1903.

SECTION II.

INTRODUCTION OF RESETTLEMENT.

13. *Procedure to be adopted in introducing new rates.*— When the proposals for resettlement have been sanctioned by Government, the Settlement officer should proceed to carry out the introduction of the new rates. To the extent that a reclassification of soils may form the basis of resettlement, the procedure followed in the introduction of initial settlements should be adopted. Where, however, the resettlement takes the form of a percentage enhancement of the existing assessments, the work is rendered simpler and the several processes to be gone through are described below.

14. *Verification and preparation of a register of holdings.*—In resettlements, as in original settlements, it has been the practice hitherto to start with the preparation of a register of holdings so as to accord with their present occupation, and to this end to undertake a verification of the holdings as recorded in the Revenue adangal account of the latest fasli and in the Survey Land Register prepared by the Survey Department at the time of original survey or at the revision survey, as the case may be, with the state of things on the ground, and, where necessary, to make and prepare a record of the necessary sub-divisions of fields to be embodied in the accounts. Such verification was frequently rendered necessary by omission to record the changes as they occurred in the Revenue accounts, and also by reason of the survey or revision survey having been made several years before the introduction of the new rates, during which period several changes might have occurred in the holdings from relinquishments, darkhasts, transfers and other causes. Government, however, in their order No. 1212, dated 30th November 1903, have declared that this verification of holdings on the ground, and the revision of the survey and revenue records so as to accord with present enjoyment, are not an essential preliminary to the introduction of a resettlement, and that they see no reason why the enhanced or modified rates adopted for the resettlement should not be applied to each patta or holding as recorded in the existing village accounts. The views of Government in this respect are clearly stated in paragraph 5 of the Order just referred to, which is extracted below for ready reference :—

"A resettlement in this Presidency consists in a revision of the rates of assessment, which were calculated not on holdings, but on fields which may now be in the same or in different holdings. In revising these rates, changes in prices, in means of communication, in the accessibility of markets, in the quality of the irrigation source since the original settlement, are taken into consideration together with any other indications of economic progress or retrogression. And, as a rule, the rates are raised or lowered all round in defined tracts by the same percentage. There is, in theory, no reason why the percentage settled on should not be applied to each patta as recorded in the existing village accounts, the more so, seeing that in every part of the Presidency, collections are made without serious difficulty on the basis of the existing pattas.

"Even if a reclassification of soils is carried out, this is only the revision of a factor that affects the rates on the existing fields, and is not concerned with present holdings.

"The revision and maintenance of the survey records is, therefore, not an essential preliminary to a resettlement; and, further, such revision and maintenance is necessary not so much for a resettlement, as for efficient Revenue administration."

Paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 1212, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903.

15. *Revenue and survey records to be revised so as to accord with the revision of holdings.*—The Settlement-officer is thus relieved of the task of verifying holdings on the ground and revising the revenue and survey records so as to accord with such verification, and the Government have also arranged for a permanent Land Record staff being maintained in each district whose duty it will be to see that the survey and revenue records give a correct account of the changes in holdings so far as they are recognized under the present revenue rules. The Land Record staff is not to undertake a general re-examination of the records and of the occupation and enjoyment in each survey field, but only to see that such changes in holdings as are applied for by the ryots and sanctioned by the District officers under the revenue rules are given effect to and that the registered marks and records relating thereto are kept in proper order.

Paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1212, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903.

16. *Employment of a special Survey Party to prepare and complete the record required by the Land Record Staff.*—In a few districts the original survey records of measurements are missing or are so inaccurate that a fresh survey of the tracts concerned will be necessary before the Land Record staff can be furnished with the records necessary for their work. In certain other districts the original survey measurements are available but the field sketches, etc., to be provided are so considerably in arrears that the Land Record staff cannot be expected to get through the work. In both these classes of districts, it is proposed to employ Survey parties to do the preliminary work of preparing and completing the record required by the Land Record staff leaving the subsequent maintenance of the record to this staff.

Paragraphs 8, 15-17 and 27-28 of G.O., No. 1212, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903.

17. *Maintenance duties to be attended to by the Land Record Staff and preliminary work to be completed by the Survey Department.*—The following extracts (paragraphs 4, 8, 10, 11, 27, 28 and 31) from G.O., No. 1212, dated 30th November 1903, explain the maintenance duties to be attended to by the Land Record staff, and the preliminary work as regards revision survey and re-survey, to be completed by the Survey Department:—

"The first essential in the scheme of survey record is the map of each survey field drawn to scale showing the various sub-divisions thereof which have been sanctioned from time to time under the existing revenue rules and registered in the village accounts. If the map itself does not show these sub-divisions, there should be separate tracings thereof, one showing each separate sub-division. The fields and sub-divisions bear numbers, and the village accounts show the holder of each number and its assessment; while marks have been provided on the ground to enable each field and sub-division thereof to be readily identified and located. This system of maps, registers and marks on the ground is devised for the purposes of every day revenue administration in the ryotwari tracts of this Presidency. The more correctly and completely the system is maintained, the more easily and readily can the various rules of revenue assessment be applied, collections be enforced, and disputes be settled; and the more accurate and complete will be statistics of economic condition such as those showing the size of individual holdings, the average rates of revenue paid and so forth. For the proper working

of the system it is necessary that the karnams should be competent surveyors, that they should be supplied with complete and accurate initial survey records in the shape of field maps or sketches, and that their work in this respect should be efficiently supervised and directed. These conditions are wanting to a greater or less extent in all districts and the scheme of survey revision and maintenance is directed to complete the necessary initial records and to remove the disabilities of the Government staff in order to strengthen and improve the revenue administration."

"The Government, therefore, cannot entertain the suggestion to expand the Survey department in order to employ its officers on settlement work. At the same time they do not perceive sufficient justification for the existing practice whereunder the Settlement-officer is required to undertake a complete investigation and revision of the village survey records. If in any district these records need complete revision, the district should find place in the list of those where revision survey by the Survey department is necessary. The Settlement-officer should, the Government are disposed to think, ordinarily proceed on the basis of the existing pattas and undertake the revision of the records only where this is necessary to settle objection petitions. If such revision requires an amount of sub-division work the ordinary karnams and Revenue Inspectors cannot cope with, a special staff of surveyors should be deputed to assist them. Wherever revision survey has been completed and the Land Records Maintenance staff has taken charge in a district, the Settlement-officer should find little difficulty with this class of objection petitions. The case is different, however, as regards those districts, *e.g.*, Nellore, where resettlement is already, or will shortly, be due, but is not undertaken because it is apprehended that the incomplete state of the village survey records will not admit of the successful introduction of revised rates : and where the state of the records is such as to require a professional survey party to set them right or to prepare them anew, an operation which will take time. In such cases the proper remedy for the delay is, the Government consider, not to ask the Survey officer to do work for which he has not been trained and has no obvious qualifications, but to appoint a Settlement-officer and to place the survey party under his direction. By the time the settlement proposals (which may be formulated in advance of the revision of the survey records) are ready, have been considered, and approved, the revision will have made considerable progress, and can be completed, and the additional sub-divisions called into being by the resettlement can also be carried out, by the survey party under the Settlement-officer's direction."

"It is necessary first to decide what standard of maintenance shall be immediately aimed at (1) whether it is necessary to secure that the adangal or village register of occupation and the field maps shall accurately record and exactly represent present enjoyment and all changes that may occur therein from time to time, or (2) whether it will suffice to accept the present adangal and to provide that all fields and sub-divisions therein already recorded or hereafter to be recorded under the existing revenue rules, shall be properly mapped. Experience in Salem and Kistna goes to show that if general enquiry as to present enjoyment is made it is found that the village adangal and maps do not record all the changes that have occurred, and that to register these, further sub-divisions need to be measured and plotted in great number. The Government consider that any attempt to revise the existing adangals and maps so that they shall accurately represent the existing state of holdings on the ground and to keep them at this standard would be a task at present beyond the power of the karnams. Nor does the Madras revenue system require the preparation and maintenance of so complete and exact a record; indeed in this Presidency no record of rights, as the phrase is usually understood in other provinces, is maintained at all. The preparation and maintenance of such a record may possibly be undertaken at some future date, but at present the pressing need of the administration is that adequate arrangements should be made for keeping a proper record of the changes in holdings, as they are recognized under the present revenue rules. The

Government, therefore, consider that it should be clearly understood that the duties of the maintenance staff will not comprise a general re-examination of the records to see if they correctly represent the existing enjoyment in the survey field, but will be confined to preserving the registered marks and records and to carrying out changes, as they are applied for by the ryots concerned and sanctioned by the District officers under the revenue rules."

"To enable the staff to perform these duties satisfactorily the records they take charge of should be complete, that is, besides the village map, there should be a map of every survey field shown in the village adangal, and every sub-division registered in the adangal should be marked on the field maps or on separate sketches attached thereto."

"The Government will now consider the case of the districts and taluks where the original records of the survey afford sufficient material for plotting the field sketches but where the work is so much in arrears, and where the sub-division records are so deficient, and the karnams generally so inefficient, that the preparation of complete records requires the employment of a survey party. The districts and taluks are the following:—

	AREA. SQ. MLS.
Kurnool district—Cumbum and Markapur taluks	886
Tinnevelly district—Srívaikuntam, Sankaranayinárkóyil, Srívilliputtúr, Sáttúr and Ottappidáram taluks	1,794
Cuddapah district—all eleven taluks	5,822
Chingleput district—all six taluks	2,107
Ganjám district—all three taluks	1,060
North Arcot district—all eight taluks	3,922
Madura district—all six taluks	3,142
Total ..	18,733

"The operations of the survey party should, the Government consider, be guided by the following general instructions. The first requisite is that field sketches should be plotted on the usual scale for all the survey fields from the original survey records. Where these latter are missing, remeasurement on the ground will be necessary but not otherwise. Next, demarcation should be restored wherever the marks are missing, but the restoration should be confined to the trijunction marks between survey fields. If further demarcation is necessary, the land records staff which will take charge as soon as the survey party leaves a taluk will carry out what is required in accordance with the rules to be issued on the subject. The revision survey party will then make a survey record of all sub-divisions by plotting these on the field sketches. The sub-divisions to be recognised and plotted are those registered in the latest adangals available. For the assistance of the surveyors, the karnam should prepare lists from his registers of the sub-divisions which are recorded as existing in each survey field. These lists should be checked in the field; and if any or all of the sub-divisions cannot be identified, a sketch should be made of the sub-divisions, if any, according to present occupation and the necessary changes in the adangal and pattas carried out under the orders of the Revenue Divisional-officer. If the present accounts are completely out of correspondence with existing holdings, the work entailed both on the survey party and on the Revenue Divisional-officer will be heavy: and in this event the Government will be prepared to consider favourably proposals for the appointment of a temporary Deputy Collector to assist the latter, in seeing that the sub-division work is properly done from a revenue and administrative point of view and that the village accounts are properly corrected in accordance therewith. Lastly five copies of each field sketch showing the sub-divisions should be made by the ferro-prussiate process. The Government cannot too strongly insist on the importance of having the revision at once carried

out throughout the village records, *i.e.*, both in the maps and sketches and in the registers. If a resettlement becomes due in any taluk where a revision survey party is working, the changes in the records should be carried out under the supervision and direction of the Settlement-officer who should, at the same time, draw up his proposals for resettlement, and, as soon as these are sanctioned, see that the new rates are introduced according to the revised records."

"The difference between resurveys and revision surveys is clearly one of degree only. Those districts and taluks have been put down for resurvey where the records of the original survey are so defective that field sketches cannot be prepared from them. Remeasurement on the ground is therefore necessary. As regards sub-divisions the Government are advised by the Superintendent of Survey that it would be futile to endeavour to identify on the ground those registered in the accounts and that it is necessary to prepare a fresh record of sub-divisions following present enjoyment. This will entail considerable rewriting of the village accounts and should therefore be conducted under the supervision of a Settlement-officer, if practicable. In Nellore, Kurnool, Salem and Tinnevelly the resettlement is either overdue or almost due. The Settlement-officer in Salem will separately be instructed to proceed with the preparation of a scheme for the resettlement of the taluks under resurvey; and the resurvey party will work under his orders in carrying out the necessary changes in the records and accounts, the Superintendent of Survey remaining responsible, however, for the outturn and technical accuracy of the measurement and plotting work. The question of introducing a similar arrangement with effect from the beginning of the next financial year into Cuddapah, Nellore, Kurnool and later into Tinnevelly, Settlement-officers being appointed for these districts, will be separately considered. In Coimbatore and Tanjore, there are only four taluks to be resurveyed and the changes may, the Government consider, be carried out under the control and supervision of the Divisional-officers and Collectors, special assistance, in the form of a temporary Deputy Collector, being given, if necessary. Resurvey wherever undertaken should be conducted on the lines now followed in Salem, *i.e.*, so as to utilize the services of the karnams as much as possible."

Paragraphs 4, 8, 10–11, 27–28 and 31 of G.O., No. 1212, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903.

18. *Entries in the latest Adangal to form the basis for introducing resettlement rates.*—It will be observed from the foregoing extracts that the Settlement-officer is to adopt the entries in the latest adangal account as the basis for introducing the resettlement rates and that, except in districts where a revision survey or resurvey, rendered necessary by the defective state of the survey records, is undertaken at the same time that a resettlement has become due, he is not required to effect any changes in the holdings as recorded in the Revenue or Survey accounts. Where, however, a resurvey or revision survey is undertaken at the same time that a resettlement is due, the necessary record of changes, etc., will be prepared and given effect to in the accounts by a Survey Party working under the orders of the Settlement-officer who will introduce the new rates according to the revised accounts.

19. *Rules for making new Sub-divisions of survey fields.*—The rules for the conduct of revision surveys and resurveys (G.Os., Nos.*) lay down the principles on which new sub-divisions are to be made by survey parties working under the orders of the Resettlement-officers: in other cases the Resettlement-officer will ordinarily proceed on the basis of the latest adangal and will make no new sub-divisions except such as would be made by regular revenue-officials as laid down in Board's Standing Order No. 3 as revised in G.O., No. *

* Yet to issue.

20. *The Resurvey and Resettlement Register.*—The first and foremost document to be prepared for the introduction of a resettlement is what is called the resurvey and resettlement register showing in serial detail of survey fields particulars of their tenure. The form of this register as recently sanctioned by the Board of Revenue in the Proceedings noted in the margin for the Salem district is given in the appendix as form No. 1 slightly modified so as to be applicable to other districts also. If a resurvey or revision survey is undertaken when a resettlement also falls due, this register will be prepared by the Survey department working under the direction of the Settlement-officer, effect being given in the register to such changes in holdings as may be found necessary by them. Where however the revenue and survey records are already maintained up to date by the agency of the Land Record staff, there will be no intervention by the Survey department, and the Settlement-officer himself must arrange for the register being prepared for each village. The revenue adangal account of the latest fasli will form the basis for the preparation of the register and the work must be done by the agency of karnams, branch offices (to which the karnams may be called in) being formed at the taluk head-quarters or other convenient centres so as to admit of the karnams' work being properly supervised and expeditiously completed. It will be necessary to utilize the karnams' services very largely both for the preparation of these registers and for the preparation of all subsequent accounts required in connection with the introduction of the new rates. The Settlement-officer must arrange for the proper supervision of the branch offices by nominating responsible and competent men to their charge.

B.P., No. 28, 23rd January 1904.

21. *Comparison of Resurvey and Resettlement Registers with the Revenue Adangals and the old Settlement Registers.*—When these registers have been prepared (1) they should be carefully tallied with the Revenue adangal account to see that the total revenue demand of the villages concerned has been fully accounted for; (2) the next step is to compare the entries in the registers as to soil classification, rates of assessment, particulars of sources of irrigation, the wet classes, dry grouping, the tenures as to dry, wet or poramboke, Government or inam and other details relating to each field, with the corresponding entries in the old printed diglott registers issued at the last settlement; (3) a third point also to be attended to at this stage is to see that the old survey fields and their numbers are correctly adjusted and noted against the resurvey fields and numbers and that none of the old fields and numbers is omitted to be brought to account. In resurveys now made, the old survey fields and numbers are, as far as practicable, reproduced without any alteration. Where such is the case, there will be little difficulty in securing exact correspondence between the old and new entries. Where, however, topographical changes due to such causes as erosion by rivers, acquisition of lands for public purposes, etc., are numerous, care should be taken to see that the old fields and numbers are correctly adjusted against the corresponding new fields and numbers and that they fall into their proper places. To this end, and to clear up any doubts occasioned by striking disparities in the areas of old and new fields, a comparison of the new maps issued at the resurvey with the old survey maps should also be instituted. The measurements given in the amin's field book should also be compared with those shown in the field measurement book, and discrepancies, if any, rectified by verification on the ground.

22. *Memoranda of mistakes and discrepancies discovered in the accounts.*—The examination to be made under the three heads referred to in the preceding paragraph, may disclose some mistakes either in the revenue adangal account, in the resurvey and resettlement register, in the old diglott register or in the resurvey records. Memoranda of all such cases should be prepared by the branch offices where the accounts are prepared, and the orders of the Settlement-officer obtained for the rectification of the mistakes concerned.

23. *Preparation of wet ayakat account.*—Simultaneously with the completion of the writing of the resurvey and resettlement register, the wet ayakat account of each village, showing the details of the sources of irrigation and the lands (both Government and Inam) registered and held as wet under them, should be prepared in form No. 2 given in the appendix.

24. *Lands left unclassified or unassessed at the original settlement.*—At the original settlements in certain districts, it happened that large areas of lands, in the more remote parts, were left unclassified and unassessed, either as being inaccessible, unhealthy or not required for occupation immediately. Some of these lands may be found to have been subsequently assigned for cultivation by the Revenue department, at rates of assessment fixed with reference to those applicable to adjoining assessed lands, without any attempt at a regular soil classification of the lands so assigned. Lists of all lands so assigned, and of lands still remaining unassessed, should be prepared from the Revenue adangal accounts and the resurvey and resettlement registers, in view to such steps being taken as may be necessary for a regular soil classification being made of the lands concerned. The lists should be prepared by the karnams in forms Nos. 3 and 4 given in the appendix. Where a fresh soil classification of lands already assessed is deemed unnecessary, it will still be necessary to note in the register against each survey field or number the soil classification appropriate to the rate of assessment paid by it; for this information will be required for incorporation in the printed diglott registers, and also for determining the rates of assessment to be charged when the lands are transferred from dry to wet or *vice versâ.*

B.P., No. 368, dated 15th October 1903.

25. *Changes in wet ayakat and in the tenures of tank-bed lands and inam lands to be carried out in the accounts in the course of introduction of resettlement.*—The introduction of a new settlement or a resettlement is also the occasion for a revision of wet ayakats, and for effecting changes in the tenures of tank-bed lands and of inam lands. There may also be cases of poramboke lands occupied for cultivation, in respect of which such occupation may be objectionable or unobjectionable, and there may also be cases of assessed patta lands, which having been taken up for public purposes such as channels, roads and other communal purposes, require to be transferred to the head of poramboke. Such transfers also require to be attended to and carried out in the accounts. The following accounts referring to the several subjects referred to in this paragraph should therefore be prepared or obtained for each village:—

(*a*) Statement of lands to be transferred from wet to dry or *vice versâ* to be prepared in form No. 5 given in the appendix.

(*b*) Statement showing the lands situated in the water-spread of tanks to be prepared in form No. 6 given in the appendix.

(c) Statement showing particulars of inam lands to be prepared in form No. 7 given in the appendix.

(d) Statement of assessed or patta lands to be transferred to poramboke, and of poramboke lands encroached upon or occupied for cultivation or other purposes, to be prepared in forms Nos. 8 and 8-A given in the appendix.

26. *Details to be embodied in statement No. 5.*—In statement No. 5 referred to in item (a) above, should also be included lands proposed to be registered as wet under sources newly created, or not hitherto recognised as regular sources of irrigation. If such sources are of an uncertain and insignificant character, no areas should be registered as wet under them.

The statement should further afford information on the following points, and to this end it should be divided into two sections, viz., (1) dry to wet and (2) wet to dry :—

(a) Area of tank-bed.
(b) Area of ayakat.
(c) Area of occupied ayakat.
(d) Whether remissions have been granted under the ayakat for the past five years.
(e) Whether penal water-rate has been charged in the past five years on any of the dry lands comprised in the statement and, if so, whether the penalty was imposed for any other reason than mere failure to take the necessary permit.

27. *Lands in the water-spread of tanks.*—As regards lands in the water-spread of tanks—item (b)—all lands not held on patta or on inam tenure should be transferred to poramboke, if not already so registered. Patta lands, if any, registered as wet should be transferred to dry and assessed at special rates not exceeding the highest dry rate of the district, the object being to discourage the occupation of the lands, such occupation being detrimental to the safety of the tanks. This procedure, however, does not apply to lands held as wet, when they are irrigated from and form the ayakat of an irrigation source different from and quite unconnected with the tank in the bed of which they are situated, *e.g.*, where in a chain of tanks, the ayakat of one tank falls within the water-spread of another. In the case of inam lands also, situated in the water-spread of tanks, no alteration should be made, but they should be registered as wet or dry according as they are shown in the Revenue accounts.

The statement of water-spread lands should be prepared in three sections :—

I. Dry lands held on patta.

II. Wet lands held on patta—

(a) Irrigated from the tank in the foreshore of which they lie.

(b) Irrigated from other sources.

III. Unoccupied lands to be transferred to poramboke ;

and the fact that a field is situated within the water-spread should be noted in the "remarks" column of the diglott register so as to obviate the reassignment of lands once relinquished.

B.P., No. 136, dated 15th April 1893; No. 426, dated 11th October 1894; No. 165, dated 25th February 1897—*vide* also chapter III—section (iv) of Rangachariar's *Manual*.

28. *Account of inam lands—its utility.*—The account of inam lands, referred to in item (*c*), will be required for charging assessment on excess areas which may be comprised in them. Instructions for charging the excess areas, and the form in which the inam excess accounts should be prepared are given below.

29. *Instructions for preparing statement of assessed and patta lands to be transferred to poramboke.*—In the account referred to in item (*d*), the assessed or patta lands to be transferred to poramboke, and the poramboke lands encroached upon, should be shown in separate sections under the respective heads. Sites of so-called Government wells, which are really private outlay works, may be found in some cases registered as poramboke in the accounts. Such sites should, under Board's Proceedings, No. 152, dated 20th March 1891, be transferred to the pattas of the holders of the lands under the wells. The sites of the wells requiring to be so transferred should also be shown in the account referred to in item (*d*).

B.P., No. 152, dated 20th March 1891.

30. *Resurvey and Resettlement Register to be altered with reference to orders passed by Special Settlement-officer on accounts referred to in paragraph* 25.—On the accounts referred to in items (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*), the remarks of the village officers and taluk officers concerned, should also be obtained and orders passed thereon by the Settlement-officer. The necessary alterations with reference to the orders so passed should be carried out in the resurvey and resettlement register on the settlement side, as distinguished from the Revenue side of the register. In passing orders as regards encroachments on poramboke lands, the orders passed in the Revenue department on the Village Manual Account No. 23-A should also be consulted, and before transferring patta lands to poramboke the consent of the pattadars concerned should also be obtained. The inam account referred to in item (*c*) should be compared with the Village Manual Account B and the entries in the quit-rent and Inam registers maintained in the Collector's office, and any discrepancies noticed should be submitted for orders in a separate form (No. 9 in the appendix).

B.P., No. 497, dated 29th October 1900.

31. *Revision of special rates of assessment on tanks made over for private repair.*—Under the Board's orders noted in the margin, the special rates imposed on lands irrigated by sources made over for private repair under the Board's Standing Order No. 8 are liable to revision at a resettlement. The revised rates should be calculated not on the basis of the percentage rate of enhancement sanctioned for the district or taluk generally, but with reference to the rate of increase realized on the total dry area of the particular village in which the special rate lands are situated. A list of all such special rate works and of the lands paying special rates under them should therefore be compiled, and the appropriate revised rates applied to them. This list should be prepared in form No. 10 given in the appendix. In calculating the enhanced rate, fractions of an anna less than 5½ pies should be omitted and fractions of 5½ pies and over should be counted as one anna. The same rule should be observed in calculating assessments on individual fields generally. The assessment thus arrived at should be shown in column 13 of the resettlement register, the rate at which, and the authority under which, it is levied being entered in the "remarks"

B.P., No. 402, 4th December 1899.
B.P., No. 4733, Mis., 12th September 1900.

column, with a note to the effect that the land in question is "special rate land."

B.P., No. 447, dated 27th August 1888; and paragraph 5 of B.P., No. 253, dated 18th July 1904.

B.P., No. 402, dated 4th December 1899 (Sett.); B.P., No. 4733, Mis., dated 12th September 1900 (Sett.).

32. *Baling wet lands.*—In the case of wet lands solely irrigated by lift, the allowances to be made for the cost of baling was granted in some districts at the original settlement in the form of a reduction of the soil classification of the lands concerned. The deduction on account of baling, whether for the first or the second crop raised on wet lands, varies in the several districts; it is either one rupee an acre or one-fourth the water-rate or assessment. At resettlement it will be necessary to raise the soil classification, which had been lowered on account of baling, to the class and sort in which the lands would have been placed but for the reduction; any hardship caused by this measure being met by the grant of increment remissions. It may also be found that in some cases where the new rule had been applied at the original settlement, the lands have been since lowered in level and enjoy irrigation by gravitation without resort to lift. In such cases the remission granted will have to be cancelled. This is ordinarily attended to in the Revenue Department, but there may still be found some outstanding cases in which no action has been taken by the Revenue Department. A list of all baling wet lands should, therefore, be prepared for each village in form No. 11 given in the appendix, and orders passed thereon by the Special Settlement-officer, the necessary alterations with reference to such orders being also carried out in the Resurvey and Resettlement Register, on the Settlement side of that register. The list of baling wet lands may be prepared from the old Settlement printed diglott registers and from the latest Revenue adangal account.

B.P., No. 1756, dated 26th May 1884; paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 5; and paragraph 2 of B.P., No. 202, dated 8th June 1904.

33. *Permanently-improved lands dependent on wells.*—In the marginally-noted Board's Proceedings Collectors were authorized to transfer all lands dependent on private wells, which had been classed as permanently improved lands at the original settlements, to the ordinary soil classification applicable to the lands, and to charge them at the ordinary dry rates appropriate to such classification. There is reason to believe that this revision has not been completely carried out in some districts. If any such cases are met with, the necessary revision must be made at impending resettlements. The above remarks apply only to lands classed and charged as "permanently improved" *dry* lands and not to "wet." The classification of the latter as "permanently improved wet" depended not on the possession of a private well but on other considerations, such as the existence of more than one Government source of irrigation, as is found, for example, in the Trichinopoly district. A list of lands, dependent on private wells and classed as "permanently improved dry," which may require to be transferred to the ordinary soil classification applicable to them, should accordingly be prepared for each village in form No. 12 given in the appendix; and with reference to the orders passed thereon by the Special Settlement-officer, corresponding alterations should be made on the Settlement side of the Resurvey and Resettlement register.

B.P., No. 3512, 17th November 1883.

B.P., No. 3512, dated 17th November 1883.

The procedure to be adopted in regard to lands classified at the original settlement as "permanently improved" is clearly indicated in the following extract from G.O., No. 846, Revenue, dated 3rd August 1904:—

"'Permanently improved' lands are specially valuable, and in many instances were so classed in the original settlement on account of some special quality of soil. It cannot be presumed that in this respect they resemble adjoining lands; and the classification of the latter is, therefore, not a safe guide to the classification of the former. All permanently-improved lands must, therefore, be inspected, and a proper classification and taram assigned to them."

Lands classified as irrigable from private wells should be transferred to dry at the resettlement, unless they are also irrigated from other sources.

Paragraph 22 (v) of B.P., No. 205, dated 15th June 1903.

34. *Accounts and lists showing the financial results of the resettlement for each village and individual patta.*—The next set of accounts and lists to be prepared, are those required to show, in one view, the financial results obtained for each village and on each individual patta, by the application of the resettlement rates sanctioned for the district or tract, and by the application of the corrections rendered necessary by the orders passed on the special accounts referred to in the preceding paragraphs. The results, thus calculated for each village and patta, serve also as a check on the totals worked out for each village in the Resurvey and Resettlement Registers, by the calculation of assessment for each separate field at the prescribed rates, and furnish the information required for the issue of rough pattas to ryots to enable them to urge any objections they may have to prefer. The accounts and lists to be prepared for these purposes are noted below:—

(1) Soilwar or numberwar list of fields to be prepared in form No. 13. In this list, all the fields in a village bearing the same soil classification should be clubbed together separately under the different groups and classes of dry and wet, respectively, whether the fields clubbed together are in one continuous block or are scattered, the object being to show, under each clubbed head, all the fields bearing the same rate of assessment. In the older settlements the block system of soil classification was not followed, but each individual field was separately dealt with. When a percentage system of enhancement or reduction is adopted at resettlement in such districts, it will be enough in the numberwar list to club together, under one head, all the survey numbers and fields bearing the same soil classification distinguished under the different groups and classes of dry and wet respectively. It will be both unnecessary and impracticable in such cases to club the fields in continuous blocks. The clubbed groups of fields in the numberwar list should be serially denoted by a distinguishing letter as A, B, C, etc., to facilitate reference in the preparation of the subsequent accounts.

(2) The soilwar averja to be prepared in form No. 14. This must be prepared from the entries in the Resurvey and Resettlement register, leaving out the figures for settlement assessment which will not as yet have been shown in the Resurvey and Resettlement register. This soilwar averja account is subsidiary to the pass abstract or financial result statement to be next prepared and is intended to bring out the total area and assessment of each clubbed group of fields.

(3) The pass abstract or financial result statement of each village to be prepared in form No. 15. This statement should be prepared from the soilwar averja (No. 14) and should show for each clubbed group of fields, the increase or decrease due on each village by resettlement. After

this account has been checked and passed, the revised assessment on each field with reference to its area should be calculated and entered in the Resurvey and Resettlement register, and the total arrived at in that register tallied and checked with the result in the pass abstract or financial result statement.

(4) The *Nafargati* rough chitta or Individual ledger showing the financial result on each individual patta, with details of the fields comprised therein, to be prepared in form No. 16. This must be prepared from the Resurvey and Resettlement register after the settlement assessment has been entered in it.

(5) Abstract of *Nafargati* rough chitta to be prepared from the preceding account, showing in one line for each patta, without details of fields, the financial results for each patta and the total for the whole village. This account should be prepared in form No. 17.

(6) Rough patta to be issued to ryots to enable them to present any objections they may have to urge. This will be prepared in form No. 18 and printed in different sizes, full sheet, half sheet or quarter sheet, to suit the number of entries to be made therein. The rough patta will be simply an extract from the *Nafargati* rough chitta (No. 16).

(7) Nominal list of pattadars and inamdars to be prepared in form No. 19. This will serve to amalgamate redundant pattas occurring in the name of the same individual and to fix the exact number of pattas in a village. This list must be prepared from the *Nafargati* chitta No. 16.

35. *Publication of notification embodying the principles of resettlement; issue of rough pattas; and hearing of objection petitions.*—On receipt of the orders of Government on the proposals for resettlement, the Settlement-officer should prepare a draft notification for the information of the ryots, embodying the principles of the resettlement and the revised rates that will be imposed, and submit the same for the approval of the Board and Government, before publishing it in the District Gazette. The notification published in connection with the resettlement of the Gódávari district, where, in a portion of the district, the soils were classified afresh, and in the rest of the district, the resettlement took the form of a percentage enhancement of the previously existing rates of assessment, is given in appendix (No. 30) and may be generally adopted in the resettlement of other districts. After the publication of the notification, arrangements should be made for the issue of rough pattas which will be prepared in form (No. 18) referred to in the preceding paragraph, and for their distribution to ryots in view to any objections they may have to urge being presented by them. Where the resettlement takes the form of a percentage enhancement of the previous rates, no objections will be admitted as regards the rates of assessment. Any objections as regards inaccuracies and errors in the description of the lands as dry, wet, inam, poramboke, etc., their areas, calculations as to assessment, the names of the holders, etc., must be heard and disposed of. Any alterations that may be rendered necessary by the orders passed on the objection petitions should be duly carried out in all the accounts concerned, including the Resurvey and Resettlement Register in the Settlement office, under proper check and under the supervision of the Settlement-officer.

36. *Time allowed for objection petitions and appeals.*—The following extract from Board's Proceedings, No. 256, dated 19th August 1899, with a few modifications, embodies the rules as regards the periods within which objection petitions should be presented to the Settlement-officer and appeal

petitions to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement. As observed in the preceding paragraph, no objections as regards rates of assessment will be admitted where the resettlement is based on a percentage enhancement of the previously existing rates :—

"(*a*) Before final issue of pattas containing the new rates of assessment, opportunity will be given to the pattadars to make objections and representations to the Settlement-officer. For each village a suitable time and place will be fixed at which objections and representations from the pattadars of that village will be heard. Notice of the said time and place will, not less than ten days previously, be stuck up in the village cutcherry, will be published in the village by beat of tom-tom, and will be given in the rough pattas which will be handed over to the karnam for delivery to the pattadars concerned."

"Every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery of the rough pattas to the pattadars concerned; but non-resident and absentee pattadars must make their own arrangements for obtaining their rough pattas from the karnam."

"No objections to rates of assessment will be received by the Settlement officer after the time fixed as above, unless an explanation of the delay is furnished to his satisfaction."

"An appeal against the order of the Settlement-officer lies to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and should be preferred not later than forty days from the date of such order, exclusive of the time required for obtaining copy thereof. Neither the petition to the Settlement-officer nor the appeal petition need be stamped."

"(*b*) Errors in survey numbers, areas, the names of pattadars, the registration of land as dry, wet, Government, inam, poramboke and the like may be brought to notice by the ryots for correction at any time before the diglott register of the village is submitted to the Board."

2. "The above rules should be published in the District Gazette as a standing advertisement during the period when the introduction of revised settlement rates into a district or portion of a district is proceeding."

37. *Disposal of references made after Settlement Party leaves the district.*—References made after the Settlement staff has left the district or after the accounts have been made over to the Local Revenue officers, must be dealt with by the Revenue authorities.

B.P., No. 53, dated 17th February 1904.

38. *Accounts to be furnished to Karnams after the hearing of objections.*—After the objection petitions have been heard and the necessary corrections, if any, made in the accounts, the following accounts should be prepared and furnished to the karnams, to enable the Revenue Department to carry out the annual jamabandi on the basis of these accounts. The accounts to be furnished will be mainly of the nature of copies from the corrected accounts already prepared in the Settlement office, the copies to be made omitting the figures relating to the revenue or pre-settlement side, which are shown for purposes of comparison in the Settlement accounts. The accounts issued to the Revenue Department should be carefully compared and checked with the originals before they are sent out :—

(1) Fair adangal to be prepared in form No. 20 given in the appendix.
(2) Fair chitta to be prepared in form No. 21.
(3) Final wet ayacut account to be prepared in form No. 22.

39. *Increment remissions.*—(i) Where the enhanced rates imposed lead to increases exceeding 25 per cent. of the old assessment on individual pattas,

what is called "increment remission" is allowed, permitting the gradual imposition of the excess over a number of years, before the full assessment is levied. The rules on this subject are extracted below:—

"2. If the increase of assessment in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old assessment, a sum equal to 25 per cent. of such assessment will be levied at once and the remainder by instalments equal to 12½ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalment will not admit of the full revised rate being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) shall be levied in eleven equal instalments.

"*Note.*—Increase of Rs. 3 and under will be charged at once, whatever the percentage may be."

"3. It is however to be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattadar at settlement disappears from his holding by relinquishment or transfer, full settlement assessment will be charged for the lands remaining in his patta, and for those which have passed therefrom. This rule, however, will not apply to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes beyond the ryot's control, *e.g.*, when a portion of his land is washed away by a river, and he is obliged to relinquish it, or, where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In such cases, the excess assessment upon what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of equal instalments as those fixed for the entire holding. Similarly, when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein either to the co-pattadars or to a stranger, the increment remission will be continued, because the patta remains intact, the change involved being only in the names of pattadars."

B.Ps., No. 290, dated 13th July 1893; No. 56, dated 30th January 1894; No. 114, dated 2nd March 1894; No. 229, dated 6th June 1894.

(ii) In districts or parts of districts in which the resettlement is based on a percentage enhancement of the existing assesment, without a reclassification of the soils, and such percentage enhancement does not exceed 25 per cent., no increment remission will be allowed on individual pattas, whatever the increase of assessment may be.

40. *Increment account.*—The increment account should be prepared in form No. 25 given in the appendix and a copy of it furnished to the Revenue Department. Sample entries are made in the form to show how the account should be prepared and the calculations made.

41. *Inam excess account.*—One more operation remains to be noticed, viz., the preparation of the inam excess accounts, and the charging of the excess areas discovered in the inams.

42. *Charge on excess areas in minor inams discovered at Resurvey.*—The general rule, as regards variations in inam areas discovered at a resurvey and resettlement, is as follows. The additional quit-rent charged on excess areas in inams at the original survey and settlement over the registered extent of the inams, should not be subsequently altered with reference to any excess or deficiency discovered at a resurvey and resettlement, provided that there is no clear evidence to show that the limits of the fields have not changed since the original survey; and any encroachment made by the inamdar beyond the recognized boundaries of the inams should be dealt with under the ordinary rules, meaning thereby that ryotwari pattas should be given for such areas. Where the excesses are very large and the original inams cannot be localized, the inamdars should be allowed to select their inam areas, and an ordinary ryotwari patta should be given to them for the

remainder which should be separately sub-divided; the right of Government to revise the assessment on the excess area at a resettlement will thus be reserved.

B.P., No. 397, dated 21st October 1896;
B.P., No. 2052, Mis., dated 30th June 1899; } Land Revenue Department.
B.P., No. 3482, dated 25th October 1899;
B.P., No 463, Sett., dated 2nd December 1904.

43. *Allowances made in calculating excess areas in inams.*—At the original survey and settlement allowances were made under two heads before arriving at the chargeable excess areas. One was the allowance made to cover inaccuracies in the conversion of local measures into acres. This was calculated with reference to the ratio of the total survey area of the village to its paimash or local old measure area. The second was the allowance made at 10 per cent. to cover inaccuracies in the old original measurements. The allowances under these two heads were added to the area shown in the inam title-deed. With the total area so arrived at, the survey area was compared, and the excess, if any, was charged full assessment, the excess assessment being added to and amalgamated with the quit-rent already imposed by the Inam Commissioner. The unit of measurement both at the original survey and settlement and at a subsequent resurvey and resettlement being however the same, viz., the acre, the first allowance above referred to on account of error in conversion of old local measures into acres becomes superfluous at a resettlement. The second allowance of 10 per cent. for inaccuracies in the measurements at the original survey would also be unnecessary unless it can be shown that such inaccuracies existed. In some of the original surveys fields were measured and their areas calculated on the inaccurate *Khasra* method. In such cases it will apparently be necessary to make the second allowance of 10 per cent., above referred to, at a resettlement also before charging excess areas. Such allowance has been made in the case of the Trichinopoly and Gódávari districts and the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district, at the resettlement recently made of those districts, as the *Khasra* method of measurement of fields had been followed at the original survey of these districts. The conditions of each district must therefore determine the question as to whether the allowances under any of the two heads above referred to should be granted or not. If any previously unsurveyed and unsettled tract is taken up for settlement for the first time along with a resettlement of the rest of the district, it will be necessary in the case of the former tract to grant both the allowances above referred to, while no allowance whatever may be called for in respect of the latter.

B.P., No. 49, dated 27th March 1902.

44. *Form of inam excess account.*—The usual form in which the inam excess account is prepared as also the form adopted in Gódávari and Kistna are given in the appendix as forms Nos. 26 and 27. These forms may be adopted with such modifications as may be called for by the particular circumstance of the district or tract dealt with.

45. *Diglott registers.*—With the issue to the Revenue Department of the adangals, chittas, etc., and the completion of the inam excess accounts, the resettlement of a district may be held to be finished. The only operation then remaining to be done is the preparation of the diglott registers which should be entrusted to the ordinary settlement staff, supplemented, when necessary, by special temporary gumastas, under the supervision of the

Uncovenanted Assistant of the Settlement Party. These registers are practically a copy of the adangals issued to the Revenue Department and form a permanent record of reference. They should be prepared in form No. 28 given in the appendix and special care should be taken to ensure their correctness. They will, after being checked, be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, who will get them printed and issue copies for sale, for stock and for distribution to the various officers. The minimum number of copies that will be printed for each village will be thirty: the exact number of copies required will be determined in each case by the Special Settlement-officer when the diglott registers are submitted to the Board.

46. *Descriptive memoirs and eye-sketches.*—With the register will also be printed a "descriptive memoir" in English giving full details of each village, its settlement, the lands held tax-free or on favourable tenure, the crops, sources of irrigation, etc. The memoirs should be prepared in the Settlement offices or branch offices in form No. 29 given in the appendix, the requisite information as regards the periods preceding the resettlement being taken from the Famine Analysis registers or Firka Books maintained in the Revenue Department. With the diglott register should also be printed, as supplements, the soilwar abstract of the village and a detailed list of joint pattadars in forms Nos. 23 and 24, respectively, given in the appendix. An "eye-sketch" of each village should also be appended to the register showing the tanks, channels, roads and other topographical details, as well as all fields bearing the same assessment laid out into blocks, where the block classification system was adopted.

47. *Report on the introduction of resettlement.*—On the conclusion of the introduction of the resettlement, the Settlement-officer should draw up and submit to the Board a report embodying the financial results of the operation and its cost. For some indication as to the information to be embodied in the final report, similar reports submitted in respect of some of the districts already resettled, such as Trichinopoly, Gódávari and Kistna, may be consulted.

A memorandum indicating the features peculiar to the resettlement should be drawn up and appended to the report. It should deal with all matters which do not find a place in the Board's Standing Orders and which the local Revenue officers should bear in mind in order that the work of the Settlement Department may not be undone during the currency of the resettlement.

B.P., No. 104, dated 19th March 1904.

48. *Settlement of exceptional tracts.*—The instructions and forms of accounts detailed in the foregoing paragraphs are framed with special reference to the circumstances of the plain country districts, the settlement of which is based on the ordinary system of soil classification of the lands. In certain exceptional tracts, the settlements made disclose variations from the ordinary system. In the Nilgiri district, the classification of soils and the revision of the rates of assessment were not taken into account in the settlement. In the Wynaad Government lands were classified as elsewhere, but in respect of forest lands and estates held under the Waste Land Rules, fixed rates were imposed without any soil classification. As regards estates held under private janmis or under Government who had taken the place of fictitious janmis, an assessment of Rs. 2 per acre was charged on the cultivated area and 6 pies per acre on the uncultivated portion of the estates, for the entire period of the settlement, subject to the proviso that Government

reserved to itself the right of enhancing the assessment, on any of the land assessed at 6 pies per acre which might subsequently revert to the state by relinquishment or otherwise. Estates held on Government patta were assessed at the proper rate per acre on the whole area occupied, whether cultivated or not and a janmabhogam of 8 annas per acre was charged in addition. Temporary or *Ponam* cultivation which is usually restricted to inferior dry lands was dealt with in a special manner. In the districts of Malabar and South Canara the lands were classified with reference to their soil characteristics, and were divided into three heads, viz., wet, garden and dry, the garden lands being so distinguished with reference to the number of fruit-bearing trees of certain descriptions in them. When the terms of the current settlements in these exceptional tracts and districts expire, the lines on which the resettlements must be made will have to be considered and settled as each resettlement becomes due. No specific instructions or forms of accounts to be followed at the time can now be usefully prescribed. Such of the accounts here prescribed for the ordinary districts as may be found suitable, may, however, be adopted with any modifications that may be called for with reference to the particular circumstances of the districts concerned.

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FORM A.

Abstract of the village of *in the* *Taluk.*

Dry or wet.	Description of soil.	Class of soil.	According to the Settlement Diglott Register.																		Remarks.
			Rate.		Government land.								Inam land, rent-free or held on quit-rent.				Total extent.		
					Occupied.				Unoccupied.										
					Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.				
			RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	

Dry or wet.	Description of soil.	Class of soil.	According to the accounts of fasli																		Remarks.
			Rate.		Government land.								Inam land, rent-free or held on quit-rent.				Total extent.		
					Occupied.				Unoccupied.										
					Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.				
			RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	

Note.—Particulars of unclassified waste and poramboke areas should be noted at foot of this statement according to the abstract given in the printed Diglott Register and according to the adangal or Revenue account of the fasli, with explanation for variations, if any.

Para. 4 (2) (*a*).]

Form B.

Numbers of villages.	Names of villages.	According to the Settlement Diglott Register.													
		Assessed Government land.								Unclassified Government waste.	Poramboke.	Inam.			
		Occupied.				Unoccupied.									
		Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.				Dry.		Wet.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACS. C.	RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.	ACS. C.	ACS. C.	ACS. C.	RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.

Numbers of villages.	Names of villages.	According to the accounts of fasli .													
		Assessed Government land.								Unclassified Government waste.	Poramboke.	Inam.			
		Occupied.				Unoccupied.									
		Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.				Dry.		Wet.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		ACS. C.	RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.	ACS. C.	ACS. C.	ACS. C.	RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.

Para. 4 (2) (*b*)]

FORM C.

Fasliwar Statement showing the revenue on ryotwari holdings for the last thirty years.

Faslis.	Ryots' holdings.						Tirwajasti or water-rate.	Fasljasti or second crop charge.	Total.	Deduct remissions.			Net demand.	Add miscellaneous revenue.	Total beriz.
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.					Waste remitted.	Other remissions.	Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.									
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Note.—**This statement should be prepared for each taluk and for the whole tract taken up for resettlement.**

Para. 4 (2) (c).]

Form D.

Rent Roll.

Pattas.	Fasli .		Fasli .		Fasli .		Fasli .		Fasli .		Difference between Fasli cols. 3 and 11.		Difference between Fasli cols. 5 and 11.		Difference between Fasli cols. 7 and 11.		Difference between Fasli cols. 9 and 11.		Percentage of pattas to total.				
	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Fasli .	Fasli .	Fasli .	Fasli .	Fasli .
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Re. 1 and less ...																							
Re. 1 to Rs. 10 ...																							
Rs. 10 to 30 ...																							
,, 30 to 50 ...																							
,, 50 to 100 ...																							
,, 100 to 250 ...																							
,, 250 to 500 ...																							
,, 500 to 1,000.																							
Over Rs. 1,000 ...																							
Total ...																							
Single patta ...																							
Joint patta ...																							

Para. 4 (2) (*d*).]

FORM E.

Statement showing the area cultivated under each crop in the Taluk of District, faslis to .

Products.	Fasli .		Fasli .		Fasli .		Fasli .		Fasli .		Total.	Aver-age.	Per-centage.	Percentage of area at the time of original settlement.
	Area.	Per-cent-age.	Area.	Per-cent-age.	Area.	Per-cent-age.	Area.	Per-cent-age.	Area.	Per-cent-age.	Area.	Area.	Area.	
Total ...														

Para. 4 (2) (*e*).]

FORM F.

Statement showing for each taluk the extent of double-crop cultivation during the last five faslis.

Taluks.	Extent as per revenue accounts.		Particulars of land cultivated with double crop during the last five years.					Total.	Average extent.
	Single crop.	Double crop.	Fasli 13 .	Fasli 13 .	Fasli 13 .	Fasli. 13 .	Fasli 13 .		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Note.—A note should be added explaining any large variation in the cultivated extent.

Para. 4 (2) (*f*).]

FORM G.

Quinquennial Statement showing for each taluk the number of Government and Private wells in repair and out of repair.

Taluks.	Fasli 12						Fasli 12						Fasli 13						Fasli 13					
	Government.		Private.		Total.		Government.		Private.		Total.		Government.		Private.		Total.		Government.		Private.		Total.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.

Para. 4 (2) (*g*).]

FORM H.

Statement showing for each taluk Relinquishments and Darkhasts during the last ten years.

Faslis.	Items.	District.						
		Taluk.	Taluk.	Taluk.	Taluk.	Taluk.	Total.	Average.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
	Extent relinquished to Government							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast							
	Extent relinquished to Government							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast							
	Extent relinquished to Government							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast							
	Extent relinquished to Government							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast							
	Extent relinquished to Government							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast							
Total ...	Extent relinquished to Government ...							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast							

Para. 4 (2) (*h*).]

FORM I.

Statement shewing for each taluk particulars of the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to for collection of revenue during the last ten years.

Faslis.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realised by sale of						Remarks.
			Personal property.	Land.					
				Area.	Assessment.			Amount realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8
	NO.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	
Total ...									
Average ...									

Para. 4 (2) (*i*).]

FORM J.

***Statement** showing for each taluk the particulars of agricultural statistics, live-stock and holdings for the year of resettlement as compared with similar particulars of the previous settlement.*

Taluks.	Occupied area and assessment.		Number of								Extent of each holding, columns 2 and 5.	Assessment of each holding, columns 3 and 5.	Number of acres to a plough, columns 2 and 6.	Number of ploughing cattle to a patta, columns 5 and 7.	Acres to a pair of ploughing cattle, columns 2 and 7.	Occupied area per head, columns 2 to 4.
						Cattle.										
	Area.	Assessment.	Ryots.	Pattas.	Ploughs.	Ploughing.	Milking.	Sheep and goats.	Bulls and heifers under 4 years.	Buffaloes under 4 years.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	ACS.	RS.														

Para. 4 (2) (*j*).]

Form K.

Statement showing for each taluk the variation in population and the mean density since 1871.

Taluks.	Percentage of variation. Increase (+), decrease (—).			Net variation in the period 1871-1901.	Mean density of population per square mile.			
	1871-1881.	1881-1891.	1891-1901.	(+) Increase. (—) Decrease.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.

Para. 4 (2) (*n*).]

FORM L.

Statement of Average Rainfall for each taluk.

Taluks.	South-west monsoon.							North-east monsoon.							Grand total.	Average.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Para. 4 (2) (*n*).]

Form L-1.

Statement of Rainfall for thirty years.

Taluks.	Average rainfall in inches for										Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Para. 4 (2) (*n*).]

FORM L-2.

Statement showing the Rainfall for three decades from to .

Taluks.	Average of						Average of three decades.	
	First decade.		Second decade.		Third decade.			
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1	2		3		4		5	

Para. 4 (2) (*o*).]

Form M.

Average prices per garce for the last twenty non-famine years.

Faslis.	Year.	Paddy.			Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.	Varagu.	Remarks.
		First sort.	Second sort.	Average.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...										
Average ...										

Note.—Annual average prices for the whole year and the prices during the ryots' selling months should be shown in separate statements.

Para. 20.]

FORM No. 1.

Resurvey and Resettlement Register of No. , Village, Taluk, District.

		Sub-division.			As per Revenue Accounts of Fasli 13 .											As per resettlement.										
Resurvey number.	Sub-number.	Direction.	Letter.	Old survey number and letter.	Government or inam.	Dry, wet or poramboke.	Source of irrigation.	Single or double crop.	Grouping (dry) or class of irrigation (wet).	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Number and name of pattadar or inamdar.	Dry, wet or poramboke.	Source of irrigation.	Single or double crop.	Grouping (dry) or class of irrigation (wet).	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Number and name of pattadar or inamdar.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	·17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	·25	26	27
												RS. A.	A. C.	RS. A. P.								RS. A.	A. C.	RS. A.		

Para. 28.]

FORM No. 2.

Statement showing the wet ayakat in the village of No. , Taluk, District.

Name of source and whether in good repair or otherwise, the re-survey number in which the waterspread is situated, and particulars of water-supply.	Class of source.	Govern-ment or inam.	Resurvey re-numbers and sub-divisions.		Extent hither-to registered as wet as per survey.		Extent of wet trans-ferred to dry as per re-survey.		Remaining wet extent as per resurvey.		Extent of dry transferred to wet as per resurvey.		Total wet area as per resurvey.		Number of wells situated in each field.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	11
					ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.		

Para. 24.]

FORM No. 3.

Statement showing the details of lands assigned by the Revenue Department, since the original settlement out of unassessea waste, unsurveyed and porambokes.

Number and name of village.		Resurvey.		Extent.		Taram.	Assessment.		Remarks.
		Number.	Sub-number.						
				ACRES.	CENTS.		RS.	A.	

Para. 24.]

FORM No. 4.

Statement of unclassified lands in the village of No. , Taluk, District.

Class of irrigation source.	Dry grouping.	Extent of lands to be classified as per old diglott register.	Extent of lands assessed by the Revenue department.	Extent of lands remaining to be assessed as per adangal of fasli.	Details of survey numbers of the extent given in column 5.							Class and sort of soil.	Remarks.
					Lands to be retained as poramboke.				Lands to be assessed.				
					Resurvey number.	Old number.	Resurvey extent.	Remarks.	Resurvey number.	Old number.	Resurvey extent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Paras. 25 (*a*) and 26.]

FORM No. 5—SECTION I.

Statement showing the transfers made from WET TO DRY *in the village of* , *Taluk,* *District.*

Name of source with particulars of water-supply.	Area of tank-bed in the case of tanks.	Area of ayakat.	Area of occupied ayakat.	Old survey number and sub-division of field to be transferred.	Corresponding resurvey number and letter.	Extent cultivated with dry crops and nature of crops grown.										Number of wells in the field.	Remission granted for the past five years.	Village officer's reasons for transfer.	Tahsildar's remarks.	Settlement-officer's orders.
						Fasli 13 .		Fasli 13 .		Fasli 13 .		Fasli 13 .		Fasli 13 .						
						Crop grown.	Area.	Crop grown.	Area	Crop grown.	Area.	Crop grown.	Area.	Crop grown.	Area.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Paras 25 (*a*) and 26.]

FORM No. 5—SECTION II.

Statement showing the transfers made from DRY TO WET *in the village of* , *Taluk,* *District.*

Name of source with particulars of water-supply.	Area of tank-bed in the case of tanks.	Area of ayakat.	Area of occupied ayakat.	Old survey number and sub-division of field to be transferred.	Corresponding resurvey number and letter.	Extent on which tirvaijasti was charged during the last five years and the nature of the crop grown.										Number of wells in the field.	Remission granted for the past five years.	Whether penal water-rate has been charged in the past five years, and if so whether the penalty was imposed for any other reason than mere failure to take the necessary permit.	Village officer's reasons for transfer.	Tahsildar's remarks.	Settlement-officer's orders.
						Fasli 13 .		Fasli 13 .		Fasli 13 .		Fasli 13 .		Fasli 13 .							
						Crop grown.	Area.	Crop grown.	Area.	Crop grown.	Area.	Crop grown.	Area.	Crop grown.	Area.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Paras. 25 (*b*) and 27.]

FORM No. 6.

Statement showing the lands situated in the water-spread of tanks in the village of   Taluk,   District.

Name of tank, with area of Survey numbers, if any, registered as poramboke.	Whether the extent of water-spread registered as poramboke is sufficient.	Particulars of lands situated in the water-spread over and above tank-bed poramboke.													Village officer's remarks as to how long each survey number is under water when the tank fills.	Settlement-officer's orders.
		Dry lands held on patta.				Wet lands held on patta.					Unoccupied lands to be transferred to poramboke.					
		Survey numbers and sub-divisions.	Revenue extent.	Revenue assessment.	Survey extent.	Survey numbers and sub-divisions.	Whether irrigated from the tank in the fore-shore of which they lie or from other sources.	Revenue extent.	Revenue assessment.	Survey extent.	Survey numbers and sub-divisions.	Revenue extent.	Revenue assessment.	Survey extent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Paras. 25 (c) and 28.]

FORM NO. 7.

Statement showing the inams in No. , Village, Taluk, District.

Whether devadayam, dharmadayam, personal or service inam.	Inamdars' names.	Number of title-deed.	As per Revenue accounts.								As per resettlement.				Names of Managers or Trustees of devadayam and dharmadayam.inams.
			Resurvey number, sub-number or letter.	Old number and letter.	Dry or wet.		Single or double crop.	Extent.		Quit-rent or jodi.	Dry or wet.	Single or double crop.	Resurvey extent.	Settlement assessment.	
					As per inam register.	As per old diglott or revenue adangal.		As per old diglott.	As per revenue adangal of fasli 13 .						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Paras. 25 (*d*) and 29.]

FORM No. 8.

Statement of patta lands to be transferred to poramboke in the Village of   *No.*   ,   *Taluk,*   *District.*

Resurvey number and sub-number.	Old number and letter.	Dry or wet.	Revenue extent.	Assessment.	Resurvey extent.	Number and name of pattadar or inamdar.	Description of poramboke as per state of ground.	Karnam's remarks.	Firkadar's remarks.	Checking clerk's remarks.	Sheristadar's remarks.	Settlement officer's orders.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Paras. 25 (*d*) and 29.]

FORM No. 8-A.

Encroachment Statement of *Village No.* , *Taluk,* *District.*

Number and name of pattadar who made the encroachment.	Particulars of poramboke on which encroachment was made.		Old number and letter of the lands in which poramboke was included.	Resurvey number, sub-number and letter corresponding to old number in column 4.	Revenue extent of the poramboke lands demarcated with patta lands.	Resurvey extent of the poramboke lands in column 6.	Karnam's remarks.	Firkadar's remarks.	Checking clerk's remarks.	Sheristadar's remarks.	Settlement officer's final orders.
	Re-survey number.	Nature of poramboke.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Paras. 25 (*d*) and 29.]

Form No. 8-B.

Statement showing the lands washed away by rivers in Village No. , Taluk, District.

Old number and letter.	Govern-ment or inam.	Wet or dry.	Revenue extent.	Assessment.	Number and name of pattadar.	Karnam's remarks.	Firkadar's remarks.	Checking clerk's remarks.	Sheristadar's remarks.	Settlement-officer's final orders.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Form No. 9.

Memorandum of discrepancies noticed when comparing Inam Account with the English Inam Register, etc., in the village of , Taluk of the District.

As per resurvey and resettlement accounts.												As per English inam register.							As per old inam excess accounts.							As per village B register.							Remarks.		
		Resurvey.				Old Survey.									Paimash.							Old Survey.							Old Survey.						
Title-deed number and name.	Nature of inam.	Number.	Sub-number.	Letter.	Resurvey area.	Number.	Letter.	Extent.	Government or inam.	Dry or wet.	Single crop or double crop.	Nature of inam.	Dry or wet.	Single crop or double crop.	Number.	Letter.	Extent.	Quit-rent or Jodi.	Natufe of inam.	Dry or wet.	Single crop or double crop.	Number.	Letter.	Extent.	Quit-rent or jodi.	Nature of inam.	Dry or wet.	Single crop or double crop.	Number.	Letter.	Extent.	Quit-rent or jodi.	Settlement-officer's order.	Tahsildar's explanation for discrepancies.	Final orders of the Settlement-officer.
1	2	3			4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	24	25		26	27	28	29	30

Para. 31.]

Form No. 10

Statement showing the irrigation sources made over for private repair and the special rate or dry rate charged on the lands under them in the village of No. , Taluk, District.

Name of source and the survey number in which the water-spread is situated, with its extent; and whether the survey number is included in patta or not.	As per Revenue accounts.			Particulars of lands under each source.										Particulars of orders passed showing the terms on which they were given.	Settlement-officer's orders.
	Dry or wet.	Whether paying special rate or dry rate or tirvai-jasti.	Rate per acre.	Resurvey numbers and sub-divisions.	Paimash numbers.	Extent of Government lands as per resurvey.				Extent of inam lands as per resurvey.					
						Occupied.		Un-occupied.		Service inam.		Other inams.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10		11	12
						ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.		

Para. 32.]

FORM No. 11.

Statement showing the baling wet lands in the village of , Taluk, District.

As per Revenue accounts.					Proposed classification with reference to actual state of things.						
Survey number and letter.	Wet or dry.	Extent.	Assessment.	Soil classification.	Corresponding resurvey number.	Wet or dry.	Soil classification.	Resurvey extent.	Resettlement assessment.	Remarks of the firkadar.	Order of the Special Settlement-officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Note.—(i) The old diglott register should be consulted to ascertain the survey numbers of the baling wet lands.
(ii) In villages where there are no baling wet lands this statement will be *nil*.

Para. 33.]

Form No. 12.

Statement showing the particulars of lands classed as permanently improved in the village of Taluk, District,

Survey number.	Letter.	Extent.	Assessment.	If transfer is recommended, class to which recommended to be transferred with reason.		Remarks.*
				Class.	Sort.	
						* Particulars to be given here as to why the land was classified as permanently improved.

Para. 34 (1).]

Form No. 13.

Soilwar and Numberwar List of the village of ,
Taluk, *District.*

Block.	Classification of soil.	Source of irrigation.	Resurvey numbers.		Dry or wet.	Grouping (dry) or class of irrigation (wet).	Taram.	Rate per acre.	
			From	To					
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
								RS.	A.

Form No. 14.

Soilwar Averja Account.

Village, Taluk, District.

Class and sort of soil.	Block.	Dry or wet.	Source of irrigation.	Grouping (dry) or class of irrigation (wet).	Taram.	Re-survey. Number.	Re-survey. Letter.	Government. Occupied. As per jamabandi of fasli 13 . Single crop or double crop.	Government. Occupied. As per jamabandi of fasli 13 . Extent.	Government. Occupied. As per jamabandi of fasli 13 . Assessment. First crop.	Government. Occupied. As per jamabandi of fasli 13 . Assessment. Second crop.	Government. Occupied. As per jamabandi of fasli 13 . Assessment. Total.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Single crop or double crop.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Extent.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Assessment. First crop. Rate.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Assessment. First crop. Assessment.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Assessment. Second crop.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Assessment. Total.	Government. Unoccupied. As per revenue accounts. Extent.	Government. Unoccupied. As per revenue accounts. Assessment.	Government. Unoccupied. As per resettlement. Extent.	Government. Unoccupied. As per resettlement. Assessment.	Inam. Single crop or double crop.	Inam. As per revenue accounts. Extent.	Inam. As per revenue accounts. Assessment.	Inam. As per resettlement. Extent.	Inam. As per resettlement. Assessment.	Poramboke. Revenue area.	Poramboke. Resurvey area.	Total area. As per revenue accounts.	Total area. As per resurvey.	Patta or title-deed number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
									A. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		A. C.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A	A. C.	RS. A.	A. C.	RS. A.		A. C.	RS. A.	A. C.	RS. A.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	

Para. 34 (3).]

Wet Class
Dry Group

FORM No. 15.

Abstract of the Village of *Taluk,* *District.*

Block.	Class and sort of soil.	Dry or wet.	Source of irrigation.	Grouping (dry) or class of irrigation (wet).	Taram.	Rate per acre.	Government. Occupied. As per jamabandi of fasli 13. Single crop or double crop.	Government. Occupied. As per jamabandi of fasli 13. Extent.	Government. Occupied. As per jamabandi of fasli 13. Assessment. Land assessment.	Government. Occupied. As per jamabandi of fasli 13. Assessment. Water-rate.	Government. Occupied. As per jamabandi of fasli 13. Assessment. Total.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Single crop or double crop.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Extent.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Assessment. As per dry rate of the block.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Assessment. As per consolidated wet rate of the block.	Government. Occupied. As per resettlement. Assessment. Difference between cols. 15 and 16.	Government. Occupied. Difference. Cols. 9 and 14. Extent.	Government. Occupied. Difference. Cols. 9 and 14. Percentage.	Government. Occupied. Difference. Cols. 10 and 15. Assessment.	Government. Occupied. Difference. Cols. 10 and 15. Percentage.	Government. Occupied. Difference between cols. 12 and 16.	Government. Occupied. Percentage.	Government. Unoccupied. As per revenue accounts. Extent.	Government. Unoccupied. As per revenue accounts. Assessment.	Government. Unoccupied. As per re-settlement. Extent.	Government. Unoccupied. As per re-settlement. Assessment.	Inam. As per revenue accounts. Extent.	Inam. As per revenue accounts. Assessment.	Inam. As per re-settlement. Extent.	Inam. As per re-settlement. Assessment.	Poramboke. As per revenue accounts. Extent.	Poramboke. As per re-settlement. Extent.	Total resurvey extent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
						RS. A.		A. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.		A. C.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	A. C.		RS. A.		RS. A.		A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	RS. A.	A. C.	RS. A.	A. C.	RS. A.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	

Para. 34 (4).]

FORM No. 16.

Resettlement Rough Chitta.

Village, Taluk, District.

Resurvey.		As per jamabandi of fasli 13							As per resettlement.									Remission for baling.	Remarks.
						Assessment.									Assessment.				
Number.	Sub-number or letter.	Dry or wet.	Old number or letter.	Single crop or double crop.	Extent.	First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Dry or wet.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Single crop or double crop.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	First crop.	Second crop.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.					RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
							Patta No. 1.												
							Patta No. 2.												
							Patta No. 3.												

Para. 34 (5).]

FORM No. 17.

Abstract of Chitta of *Village of* *Taluk.*

Patta number.	Dry.										Wet.									Baling remission.
	As per revenue accounts.					As per resettlement.					As per revenue accounts.					As per resettlement.				
	Extent.		Assessment.			Extent.		Assessment.			Extent.		Assessment.			Extent.		Assessment.		
1	2		3			4		5			6		7			8		9		10
	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	P.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.		ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	P.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	RS.

Para. 35.]

Form No. 18.

Rough Patta.

Village , Taluk , District , Patta No. .

Name of Pattadar .

Re-survey.		As per jamabandi of fasli 13 .							As per resettlement.									Remission for baling.	Remarks.
						Assessment.									Assessment.				
Number.	Letter.	Old number or letter.	Dry or wet.	Single crop or double crop.	Extent.	First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Dry or wet.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Single crop or double crop.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	First crop.	Second crop.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.					RS. A.	A. C.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	

Para. 34 (7).]

FORM No. 19.

Nominal List of Village, No. of Taluk.

As per revenue accounts.		As per resettlement.		Remarks.
No.	Name.	No.	Name.	
		Government.		
		Inam.		

Para. 38 (1).]

FORM No. 20.

Karnam's copy of the Resettlement Adangal of , Village, Taluk, District.

				Corresponding old survey.														Occupation.				
Resurvey number.	Sub-number.	Direction.	Letter.	Number.	Letter.	Government or inam.	Dry, wet or poramboke.	Source of irrigation.	Dry group.	Wet class.	Single crop or double crop.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Number and name of pattadar or inamdar.	Extent.	Assessment.	Remarks of the karnam.	Remarks of the ajmaishdar.	Remarks. *N.B.*—Here enter description of porambokes.
1				2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
														RS. A.	A. C.	RS. A.		A. C.	RS. A.			

Para. 38 (2).]

FORM No. 21.

Karnam's Resettlement Chitta.

Village   Taluk.

Resurvey		Dry or wet.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Single crop or double crop.	Rate per acre.		Extent.		Assessment.						Remarks.
Number.	Sub-number or letter.									First crop.		Second crop.		Total.		
1		2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10		11
						RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	
								Patta No. 1.								
								Patta No. 2.								
								Patta No. 3.								

Para. 38 (3).]

Form No. 22.

Statement showing the final wet ayakat in the village of   Taluk,   District.

Name of source and whether in good repair or otherwise ; the resurvey number in which the waterspread is situated, and particulars of water-supply.	Class of source.	Government or inam.	Survey numbers and sub-divisions.	Total wet area as per resurvey.	Number of wells situated in each field.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Form No. 23.

Soilwar Abstract.

Dry, wet or poramboke.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Single crop or double crop.	Rate per acre.		Government.				Inam.				Total.				Remarks.
						Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12
				RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	

Para. 46.]

FORM No. 24.

Detailed list showing all the names of holders comprised in joint pattas in the village of , Taluk.

Resurvey		Number of patta.	Name of pattadar.
Number.	Sub-division.		
1	2	3	4

Note.—The resurvey number to be entered in column 1 is the first number occurring in the diglott register against the patta number shown in column 3.

FORM No. 25.

Statement showing the amount to be collected in each fasli in cases in which the increase in assessment by settlement exceeds 25 per cent.

Number and name of pattadar.		Revenue assessment.		Settlement assessment.		Difference.		Amount to be collected in each fasli.																							
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
5	Sri Ramamurti	100	0	150	0	50	0	125	0	137	8	150	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
3	Lakshmanadu	148	0	310	0	162	0	285	0	203	8	222	0	240	8	259	0	277	8	296	0	310	0	...		...		...		...	
9	Virayya	50	0	120	0	70	0	62	8	68	12	75	0	81	4	87	8	93	12	100	0	106	4	112	8	118	12	120	0	...	
1	Venkayya	48	0	160	0	112	0	60	0	69	1	78	2	87	3	96	4	105	5	114	6	123	7	132	8	141	9	150	10	160	0
	Total ...	346	0	740	0	394	0	432	8	478	13	525	2	408	15	442	12	476	9	510	6	539	11	245	0	260	5	270	10	160	0
	Amount to be remitted in each fasli.							307	8	261	3	214	14	181	1	147	4	113	7	79	10	50	5	35	0	17	11	9	6	...	
	Amount to be collected in excess of the previous year's assessment.							86	8	46	5	46	5	33	13	33	13	33	13	33	13	29	5	15	5	17	5	8	5	9	6

Para. 44.]

Form No. 26.

Statement showing the assessment charged on the excess area discovered in minor inams by survey in the village of , Taluk, District.

Name of the inamdar and the number of the title-deed.	Survey.		Dry or wet.	Extent as per title-deed.	Add excess area arrived at at the rate of percentage of increase in the survey area over the revenue area of the village.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Excess allowed at 10 per cent. on the area specified in column 6 to cover inaccuracies of the old measurement.	Total extent of columns 6 and 7 now determined as belonging to the inamdar.	Survey area.	Difference between the areas shown in the columns 8 and 9 liable to be assessed.	Settlement.		The assessment charged on the area in column 10.	Quit-rent as per title-deed.	Total quit-rent and the assessment to be imposed.
	Number.	Letter.									Rate per acre.	Assessment.			
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

B.P., No. 136, dated 29th March 1900.

Para. 44.]

Form No. 27.

Statement showing the assessment charged on the excess area discovered in minor inams by resurvey in the village of Taluk, District.

Number of title-deed and name of inamdar.	Resurvey. Number.	Resurvey. Sub-number.	Resurvey. Letter.	Wet or dry.	Classification. Grouping (dry) or class of irrigation (wet).	Classification. Soil classification. Class.*	Classification. Soil classification. Sort.	Extent as per old survey.	Add 10 to 20 per cent. on account of inaccuracies of measurement.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Resurvey extent.	Difference between columns 10 and 11.	Percentage of cols. 10 and 12.	Resettlement rate per acre.	Resettlement assessment on extent in column 12.	Extent for which ryotwari patta is issued.	Net extent charged as excess.	Net charge on excess extent, column 17.	Quit-rent as per old inam excess account or inam quit-rent register.	Total quit-rent, columns 18 and 19.	Excess area as per ordinary excess account in manul wet lands liable to water-rate	Total excess area liable to water-rate in the case of manul wet inams, columns 17 and 21.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
								A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	A. C.	

Para. 45.]

FORM

Diglott

Resurvey and Resettlement Register of the Village of Kilamullakkudi

Resurvey number.	Sub-division. Letter.	Sub-division. Direction.	Old survey number and letter, if any.	Government or inam.	Dry, wet or poramboke.	Source of irrigation.	Single crop or double crop.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Rate per acre. RS.	Rate per acre. A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
45	1	...	155	G.	W.	*	1	Alluvial loam II-4 ...	5	8	0
	2 A	...	156	G.	W.	*	1	Do. II-4 ...	5	8	0
	2 B	E.	157	G.	D.	...	...	Do. II-4 ...	6	2	0
46	1	...	147	I.	D.	...	..	Alluvial loam II-3 ...	5	2	8
	2	...	146	G.	W.	*	1	Do. II-3 ...	4	9	0
	3	...	145	G.	P.	...	...	...	..	...	...
47	...	...	159-160	G.	D.	.	...	Alluvial loam II-3 ...	5	2	8
48	1	...	165-166-A	I.	D.	...	...	Do. II-4 ...	6	2	0
	2	...	166-B	G.	P.	...	...	..	...	...	...
49	1 A	...	148 to 150	I.	W.	*	1	Alluvial loam II-4 ...	5	8	0
	1 B	W.	151-152	G.	W.	*	1	Do. II-4 ...	5	8	0
	1 C	N.	153	G.	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	143	G.	W.	*	1	Alluvial clay I-3 ...	5	8	0
50	...	...	138	G.	W.	*	1	Do. I-3 ...	5	8	0
51	...	...	137	I.	W.	*	1	Do. I-3 ...	5	8	0
52	..	...	136	G	D.	...	...	Do. I-3 ...	4	3	0
53	...	...	139	G.	D.	...	...	Do. I-3 ...	4	3	0
54	...	...	100	C.	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	1	..	101	G.	W.	*	1	Alluvial loam II-5 ...	6	7	0
	2		102	G.	W.	*	1	Do. II-5 ...	6	7	0
	3	..	104-A	G.	W.	*	1	Do. II-5 ...	6	7	0
	4	...	104-B	G.	D.	...	...	Do. II-5 ...	7	1	8
56	1 A	..	105-A	G.	D.	...	...	Do. II-5 ...	7	1	8
	1-B	E.	105-B	G.	D.	...	...	Do. II-5 ...	7	1	8
	2 A	...	105-C	G.	W.	*	1	Alluvial loam II-5 ...	6	7	u
	2-B	S.	105-D	G.	W.	*	1	Do. II-5 ...	6	7	0
	2-C	S.	103	G.	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	106	G.	W.	*	1	Alluvial loam II-5 ...	6	7	0
58	...	...	107, 108	G.	W.	*	1	Do. II-5 ...	6	7	0
59	1	...	109-A	G.	D.	...	...	Do. II-5 ...	7	1	8
	2	...	109-B	G.	D.	...	...	Do. II-5 ...	7	1	8
60	...	...	110-111	G.	D.	...	...	Do. II-5 ...	7	1	8
								Total ...			

No. 28.

Register.

of the Trichinopoly Taluk in the Trichinopoly District.

Extent.		Assessment.		Name of pattadar or inamdar or the manager of the institution to which the land belongs.		Remarks.
Acres.	Cents.	Rupees.	Annas.			
12		13		14		15
1	14	9	2	25	K. Virasami Nayakken.	
2	68	21	7	30	Kuppusami Pillai.	
...	59	1	3	37	Rangasawmi Ayyangar.	
3	27	22	10	...		
...	47	1	3	624	Syed Alli Saheb.	
1	81	16	5	127	Sangili Nadan.	
1	8	...	...	...	......	Village-site.
...	53	1	5	52	Manikkam Pillai and Sundiram Pillai.	
1	46	2	15	681	† Manager for the time being of Sri Ramanadaswami pagoda for pujai.	
...	13	...	...	...	......	Road.
5	2	40	3	681	†	
...	2	64	3	87	Ramasamiyyan and Subbiramaniyyan.	
...	73	...	...	...	......	River.
13	77	104	6			
2	13	17	1	58	Panjuvayyan and Ganapati Sastri.	
2	10	16	13	171	K. Ambalavana Pillai and Rattinasabapati Pillai.	
2	40	19	3	588	Manager for the time being of Aiyanar pagoda for pujai.	
1	70	5	2	...	......	
2	79	8	6	69	Narayanasamiyyan.	
...	38	...	...	...	......	Channel.
1	72	12	1	43	Jacob Pillai.	
1	79	12	9	52	Manikkam Pillai and Somasundiram Pillai.	
...	74	5	3	137	Narayana Nadan.	
	54	...	13	96	Duraisami Aiyar.	
...	40	...	10	161	Pichuvaiyan.	
...	24	...	6	96	Duraisami Aiyar.	
...	64	1	...			
1	8	7	9	91	K. Ramasami Aiyar.	
...	43	3	...	102	P. Manikkam Pillai.	
...	25	...	...	...	......	Channel.
1	76	10	9			
...	18	1	4	96	Duraisami Aiyar.	
2	31	16	3	96	Do.	
1	23	1	14	103	Subbammal.	
...	55	...	13	102	P. Manikkam Pillai.	
...	64	...	15	101	Venkatta Row.	
47	26	287	11			

Abstract of the Village of Kilamullakkudi.

Dry, wet or poramboke.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Single crop or double crop.	Rate per acre.		Government.				Inam.				Total.				Remarks.
						Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12
Wet.																		
Alluvial clay ...	1–3	5	1	8	...	4	23	33	14	2	40	19	3	6	63	53	1	
Alluvial loam ...	2–3	4	1	9	...	1	81	16	5	...	...	...	...	1	81	16	5	
	2–4	5	1	8	...	11	84	94	12	5	2	40	3	16	86	134	15	
	2–5	6	1	7	...	8	25	57	13	...	...	...	...	8	25	57	13	
Total Wet ...						26	13	202	12	7	42	59	6	33	55	262	2	
Dry.																		
Alluvial clay ...	1–3	4	...	3	...	4	49	13	8	...	...	...	..	4	49	13	8	
Alluvial loam ...	2–3	5	...	2	8	...	53	1	5	...	47	1	3	1	...	2	8	
	2–4	6	...	2	...	...	59	1	3	1	46	2	15	2	5	4	2	
	2–5	7	...	1	8	3	60	5	7	...	...	...	...	3	60	5	7	
Total Dry ...						9	21	21	7	1	93	4	2	11	14	25	9	
Total Wet and Dry ...						35	34	224	3	9	35	63	8	44	69	287	11	
Poramboke.														2	57	..	...	
Grand total of the Village.														47	26	287	11	

Para. 46.]

FORM No. 29.

Descriptive memoir.

Alphabetical No. . Survey Map. No. 137.

DESCRIPTIVE MEMOIR OF KILAMULLAKKUDI OF THE TRICHINOPOLY TALUK.

1. The settlement was introduced into this village in Fasli 1304.

2. *Situation.*—This village is situated about 3 miles east of Trichinopoly.

3. *Area.*—The boundary of this village remains unchanged by settlement. The area prior to settlement was, omitting fractions, 595 acres; by settlement it is 822 acres; increase 227 acres.

The present survey village comprises the undermentioned villages which, up to 1895, formed separate villages:—

Old village.	Corresponding new Survey Nos.
Kilamullakkudi	1 to 30, and 38 to 54.
Kovalakudi	31 and 34 to 37.
Narasingapuram	55 to 69, 92 to 94 and 149 (part).
Puliyandakkurichi..	138 to 141, 146 (part) and 147 (2).
Ottakudi	70 to 91, 95 to 137, 142 to 145, 146 (part), 147 (1 and 3), 148 and 149 (part).

The areas under each description of land as per Revenue and Settlement accounts are given below:—

As per	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Inam.	Poramboke.
	Wet.	Dry.	Total.	Wet.	Dry.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Revenue Accounts.	447	67	514	...	...	...	28	53
Settlement Accounts ...	430	70	500	...	...	...	26	296

It must be distinctly borne in mind that a deduction of 20 per cent. has been made from the gross produce on account of unfavourable seasons and on account of any roads, channels, banks, paths, etc., that may have been measured in with the cultivated area. The fact of the inclusion, therefore, of any Government poramboke, in any survey field does not confer on the cultivator of that field the right of entering on such poramboke, or of in any way interfering with it, and any unauthorized encroachment on such poramboke will be severely dealt with.

4. *Demarcation.*—This village, as now formed by settlement, contains 13 khandams or sub-divisions and 149 survey fields.

No new fields have been laid out since Survey.

Boundary stations 35.
Division stations 25.
Field stones 779.

The demarcation marks erected and standing are noted in the margin. The village officers have given receipts for them and are now responsible for their upkeep.

5. *Population.*—The population of the village, as ascertained by the different censuses, was as under :—

Year of census.	Number of inhabited houses.	Total population.			Religion.			Occupation							Population per 100 acres of	
								Agriculturists.				* Artisans.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Landholders.	Labourers.	Labourers not agriculturists.	Traders.	Weavers.	Others.	Others.	Cultivable land.	Occupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1871	107	...	...	553	539	14	...	28	69	..	2	...	...	454	...	...
1881	149	354	398	752	478	24	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	160	402	455	857	529	30	298	517	151	42	55	3	4	85	171	171

* Under "Others" in column 14 should be entered all artisans in the village other than weavers, viz., smiths, painters, sculptors, etc.

The area of the village-site is sufficient.

6. *Holdings.*—The ryotwari holdings during the year of settlement (Fasli 1304) were classified as follows :—

Pattadars paying			Number.			Extent.		Assessment.	
			Single.	Joint.	Total.				
						ACS.	C.	RS.	A.
Rupee 1 and less			...	...	...	...		...	
Rs. 10 and less but over ...	Re.	1	53	29	82	58	0	331	0
,, 30 and less but over ...	Rs.	10	46	20	66	140	0	1,080	0
,, 50 and less but over ...	,,	30	5	4	9	39	0	322	0
,, 100 and less but over ...	,,	50	6	2	8	87	0	583	0
,, 250 and less but over ...	,,	100	2	2	4	65	0	550	0
,, 500 and less but over ...	,,	250	...	1	1	43	0	310	0
,, 1,000 and less but over...	,,	500	1	...	1	68	0	520	0
Over	,,	1,000	...	...	...	...		...	
Total ...			113	58	171	500	0	3,696	0

Holdings and Revenue.

Fasli.	Occupied area. Dry. Extent.	Occupied area. Dry. Assessment.	Occupied area. Wet. Extent.	Occupied area. Wet. Assessment.	Occupied area. Total. Extent.	Occupied area. Total. Assessment.	Deduct waste remitted. Extent.	Deduct waste remitted. Assessment.	Remainder charged. Actual cultivation.	Remainder charged. Waste charged.	Remainder charged. Total extent charged.	Remainder charged. Assessment including charges for water.	Second crop. Extent.	Second crop. Charge for water.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total ryotwar demand excluding waste remitted.	Deduct remissions other than waste already shown in column 9. Occasional remissions other than for waste.	Deduct remissions other than waste already shown in column 9. Other remissions and deductions.	Deduct remissions other than waste already shown in column 9. Total.	Net demand of the year.	Amount collected within the year. Arrear.	Amount collected within the year. Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	ACS.	RS.	ACS	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1300	64	85	405	2,590	469	2,675	...	...	448	21	469	2,693	105	329	49	3,071	...	194	194	2,877	...	3,407
1301	64	85	405	2,597	469	2,682	...	...	448	21	469	2,723	105	327	34	3,084	...	194	194	2,890	1	3,393
1302	64	85	405	2,597	469	2,682	...	...	449	20	469	2,732	144	443	55	3,230	...	200	200	3,030	10	3,538
1303	64	85	405	2,598	469	2,683	...	...	448	21	469	2,747	131	406	40	3,193	...	61	61	3,132	20	3,318
1304	70	147	430	3,547	500	3,694	...	...	479	21	500	4,289	132	543	73	4,905	202	...	202	4,703	2	3,669

7. *Crops.*—The area of the chief crops cultivated in each of the five years ending Fasli 1304 was as under:—

Names of Crops.	Fasli 1300.			Fasli 1301.			Fasli 1302.			Fasli 1303.			Fasli 1304.			Average.		
	Govt.	Inam.	Total.	Govt.	Inam.	Total.	Govt.	Inam.	Total.	Govt.	Inam.	Total.	Govt.	Inam.	Total.	Govt.	Inam.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Wet.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	548	37	585	544	34	578	580	41	621	570	41	611	597	39	636	568	38	606
Ragi	14		14	14	...	14	2	1	3	2	1	3	16	...	16	10	1	11
Plantains	7	...	7	5	...	5	9	...	9	9	...	9	20	...	20	10	...	10
Betel-vine	5	...	5	5	...	5	4	...	4	5	.	5	4	...	4	5	...	5
Vegetables	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	2	4	...	4	2	...	2
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	7	52	45	7	52
Gingelly	3	...	3	6	...	6	13	...	13	15	...	15	1	3	4	8	3	11
Chillies	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dry.																		
Spiked-millet	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Dholl	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11
Black-gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	.	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Horse-gram	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Ground-nut	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	...	3	2	1	3
Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gingelly	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tope	27	...	27	23	1	24	25	1	26	23	2	25	26	...	26	25	1	26
Total Area ...	610	38	648	603	36	639	647	43	690	643	45	688	716	49	765	702	52	754
Deduct second crop area	162	11	173	152	8	160	198	14	212	193	17	210	220	21	241	185	14	199
Net area cultivated ...	448	27	475	451	28	479	449	29	478	450	28	478	496	28	524	517	38	555

	No.
Bullocks and he buffaloes	145
Cows	28
She buffaloes ...	36
Young stock (under four years) ...	59
Sheep and goats ...	32

8. *Stock, pasturage and forests.*—The total number of Agricultural stock of the village according to the census of the year 1895 was as noted on the margin. Pasturage is obtainable for the cattle on the Poramboke lands. Water for the cattle is obtained from Uyyakkondan Vaikkal (Channel) and Coleroon (River).

There are 11 carts ; 55 ploughs ;______indigo vats ;______oil mills ;______ wooden sugar mills ;______cotton weaver's looms and____wool weaver's looms in the village.

The area of poramboke (296 acres) includes________acres which have been notified as Reserved Forest under Section 16 of the Forest Act.

9. *Irrigation.*—There is only one source of irrigation in the village and that is placed at settlement in class I with reference to its supply, capacity and the quality of the irrigation. The area and assessment under each principal source of irrigation during the year of settlement and the five years preceding are shown below with the class assigned to each :—

Particulars regarding each source.	Occupation and cultivation, Government and Inam.					Total demand.			Remissions.				Net Revenue.
	Fasli.	First crop wet cultivation.	Waste charged.	Dry converted into wet and dry crops irrigated.	Actual area of second crop.	Assessment and quit-rent.	Charges for water.	Total.	For waste.	For shavi or loss of produce.	Other occasional remissions.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of work—Uyyakkondan Vaikkal (channel).		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Class I	1299	430	1	28	86	2,621	299	2,920	...	...	56	56	2,864
Capacity	1300	430	1	30	104	2,621	348	2,969	...	...	53	53	2,916
* Ayakat or irrigable area.	1301	430	1	28	105	2,628	347	2,975	...	...	40	40	2,935
	1302	430	1	27	147	2,628	482	3,110	...	...	40	40	3,070
	1303	429	2	18	132	2,630	455	3,085	...	...	41	41	3,044
	1304	454	...	13	142	3,579	606	4,185	...	...	...	...	4,185
Number of wells in wet ayakat *Nil.*													

* Ayakat or irrigable area.	Extent.	Amount.
	ACS.	RS.
Government ...	430	3,548
Inam	20	197
Total ...	450	3,745

[* Enter as a foot-note the details of survey numbers comprising the ayakat.]

* S. Nos. 1 (1 to 3), 6 to 17, 19 to 22 (1, 3 A & C & 6), 23 (1), 25 (1, 2, 5 A, 6 A, 7 A & C), 26, 27 (1 A & C, 2, 3, 5 & 6), 28, 29 (1 A, 2 & 3), 30 (2 B), 31 (2 A, 3 A, 4 A & 5), 32 (2 A & C, 3 A & C, 4 A & C), 33 (1 A & C & 2), 34 to 39, 40 A, etc.

10. *Irrigation from wells which have separate Ayakat.*

Fasli.	Wells, the lands under which are classed as wet.			Wells, the lands under which are classed as dry.		
	Number of wells.	Extent.		Number of wells.	Extent.	
		First crop.	Second crop.		First crop.	Second crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACRES.	ACRES.		ACRES.	ACRES.
1300						
1301						
1302			*Nil.*			
1303						
1304						

11. *The unirrigated* lands are placed in group I.

Note.—If the lands in a village are placed in more than one group, the fields under each group should be specified here.

12. *Conversion of dry to wet and* vice versâ. The subjoined table shows the rates of assessment to be adopted in converting lands from dry to wet and *vice versâ* :—

Classification.		"Dry" Rates.			"Wet" Rates.					...
Class.	Sort	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	
		RS. A.			RS. A.					
1	3	...			8 0					
2	3	2 8			9 0					
2	4	2 0			8 0					
2	5	1 8			7 0					

[The number of columns in this statement will depend on the number of 'groups' and 'classes' existing in the village concerned.]

13. *Classification and Assessment.*—The following table exhibits the classification and revised assessment of the occupied area in each block of the village :—

Description of soil.	Block.	Dry.				Wet.				
		Taram.	Rate per acre.	Occupied area.	Assessment.	Taram.	Whether single or double crop.	Rate per acre.	Occupied area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.			RS. A.	ACS. C.	RS. A.
Alluvial loam—										
Ordinary ... II-3	A	V	2 8	20 90	52 5	IV	1	9 0	55 51	499 12
							2	13 8	7 21	97 8
Inferior ... II-4	B	VI	2 0	40 85	81 15	V	1	8 0	188 27	1,506 7
							2	12 0	19 32	231 12
Worst ... II-5	C	VII	1 8	8 65	13 0	VI	1	7 0	63 19	442 7
Alluvial clay—										
Ordinary ... I-3	D	...	...	...	...	V	1	8 0	96 28	770 9
Total ...	...	...	...	70 40	147 4	...	...	...	429 78	3,548 7

The land assessment for fasli 1303 was Rs. 2,886 ; by settlement it is Rs. 3,696 ; increase Rs. 810 ; after deducting Rs. for baling and ready money remissions.

The former rates of assessment varied from Rs. 0-10-0 to Rs. 2-12-0, an acre in dry, and from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 an acre in wet.

14. *Blocks.*—Particulars of survey fields included in each block and their classification as wet, dry or poramboke are given in the subjoined table :—

Block.	Direction of block.	Wet, dry or poramboke	Survey numbers in each block.
A.	...	Wet ...	45 (13, 6 to 9) 46 (1 and 6), 51, 52· (1 to 3, 5 to 8).
		Dry ...	45 (4 and 5), 46 (2 to 5, 7 and 8), 48, 50, 52 (4), 53.
		Por. ...	45, (2), 47 and 49.
B.	South ...	Wet ...	1 (1 to 3), 6 to 17, 19 to 21, 22· (1, 3 and 6), 23, (1), 25, (1·2, 5-A).
		Dry ...	3 (1 to 3), 45·24-A, 25, (3 and 4).
		Por. ...	1. (4), 2. 18·22 (2, 4 and 5), 23, (2), 24, (B) 25, (5 B and C).
C.	East ...	Wet ...	74 (1 to 7 and 9), 138, (1-B, 2-A, 5-B), 140 to 143.
		Dry ...	72·139, (1-A, C, 2-B, 3 to 5-A, 6, 8, 9-A 10-A, 11-A, 12-A).
		Por. ...	73·74, (8), 76 to 78, 139, (7, 9-B, 10-B, 11-B and 12-B).
D.	South ...	Wet ...	100, 101, (1 to 3-A), 102 (1 and 3 to 5), 103, (1-A, 2-A, 3, 5-A, and C). 104 (1-A).
		Por. ...	101, (3-B), 102, (2), 103, (1-B, 2-B, 4· 5-B), 104 (1-B, 2 and 3).

15. *Inams.*—The following lands are held tax free or on favourable terms :—

Description of Inam.	Area.		Assess-ment.		Amount of quit-rent.			Charge on the excess found by the Survey.			Remarks.
	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Personal	25	48	262	1	31	4	0	...			
Religious	0	59	1	3	...			0	1	0	
Village officers'	...		...		...			...			
Village artisans' ...	...		...		...			...			
Total ...	26	7	263	4	31	4	0	0	1	0	

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
190 .

Dy. Commr. of Revenue Settlement.

Para. 35.] FORM No. 30.

Settlement Notification, Gódávari District.

The term of thirty years for which the existing rates of land assessment in the Gódávari district were settled having expired in the several taluks on the dates noted on the margin, a revision of the rates and conditions of assessment will be carried out with effect from fasli 1309 (1899–1900) in accordance with the orders of Government, dated 7th July 1899, No. 436, Revenue Department. A brief summary of the chief changes which will be made at the resettlement is given below.

Taluks.	
1. Tanuku	30th June 1892.
2. Bhimavaram ...	
3. Narasapur	
4. Ellore	30th June 1896.
5. Yernagudem ...	
6. Rajahmundry ...	
7. Peddápuram ...	
8. Rámachandrapuram.	
9. Amalápuram ...	

2. For the purpose of the settlement the district is divided into two tracts—the Upland and the Delta.

3. *Upland.*—No change at the present resettlement will be made in the classification of the soils in this tract. The revision of assessment will take the form of a percentage enhancement of the present rates with reference to the rise in the price of the grains mentioned in the abstract below. This shows that prices have in some cases nearly, in others quite, doubled since the last settlement. The rates quoted are for a garce of 3,200 Madras Measures capacity :—

Particulars.		White paddy.	Black paddy.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Horse-gram.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Average for the twenty non-famine years ending 1858–59		76	68	74	83	62	94
Average for the twenty non-famine years ending fasli 1303 (1893–94) ...		143	135	153	173	146	190
Increase.	Per garce ...	+ 67	+ 67	+ 79	+ 90	+ 84	+ 96
	Per cent. ...	+ 88	+ 99	+ 107	+ 108	+ 135	+ 102

The present wet and dry rates in this tract will be raised by one-third, as near as may be. The subjoined tables show the revised rates of assessment for wet and dry lands in the upland tract as compared with the existing rates. The new rates have been arrived at by deducting 2 per cent. from the existing rates on account of the road-cess therein included and adding approximately $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the remainder, and rounding the totals.

Class and sort of soil.		Wet. First-class irrigation. As per existing settlement.	Wet. First-class irrigation. As per resettlement.	Wet. Second-class irrigation. As per existing settlement.	Wet. Second-class irrigation. As per resettlement.	Wet. Third-class irrigation. As per existing settlement.	Wet. Third-class irrigation. As per resettlement.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
I … …	1	10 0	12 0	* …	…	…	…
	2	6 0	7 12		…	…	…
II … …	1	7 0	9 0	6 0	7 12	5 0	6 8
	2	5 8	7 0	4 0	5 4	3 0	3 12
III … …	1	5 8	7 0	5 0	6 8	4 0	5 4
	2	4 0	5 4	3 8	4 8	2 8	3 4
	3	2 8	3 4	2 0	2 8	1 8	2 0
IV … …	1	6 8	8 8	6 0	7 12	5 0	6 8
	2	5 8	7 0	4 8	5 12	3 8	4 8
	3	4 0	5 4	3 0	3 12	2 8	3 4
V … …	1	5 0	6 8	3 8	4 8	2 8	3 4
	2	3 8	4 8	2 8	3 4	2 0	2 8
	3	2 0	2 8	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0
VI … …	1	5 0	6 8	4 0	5 4	3 0	3 12
	2	3 8	4 8	2 8	3 4	1 12	2 4
VII … …	1	6 0	7 12	4 8	5 12	3 0	3 12
	2	4 8	5 12	3 8	4 8	2 0	2 8
	3	3 8	4 8	2 0	2 8	1 8	2 0
VIII … …	1	4 8	5 12	3 8	4 8	2 8	3 4
	2	3 8	4 8	2 8	3 4	1 8	2 0
	3	2 8	3 4	1 12	2 4	1 4	1 10

Class and sort of soil.		Dry. First group. As per existing settlement.	Dry. First group. As per resettlement.	Dry. Second group. As per existing settlement.	Dry. Second group. As per resettlement.	Dry. Third group. As per existing settlement.	Dry. Third group. As per resettlement.	Dry. Fourth group. As per existing settlement.	Dry. Fourth group. As per re-settlement.
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
I … …	1	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
II … …	1	4 8	5 8	3 8	4 8	3 0	3 12	2 8	3 4
	2	3 8	4 8	2 8	3 4	1 8	1 12	1 8	1 12
III … …	1	3 8	4 8	2 4	2 12	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 10
	2	2 0	2 8	1 8	1 12	1 0	1 4	0 12	1 0
	3	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 5
IV … …	1	2 8	3 4	2 0	2 8	1 4	1 10	1 0	1 4
	2	1 12	2 4	1 4	1 10	1 0	1 4	0 12	1 0
	3	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 5
V … …	1	2 0	2 8	1 8	1 12	1 0	1 4	0 12	1 0
	2	1 8	1 12	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
	3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
VI … …	1	2 8	3 4	2 8	3 4	2 0	2 8	1 12	2 4
	2	1 12	2 4	1 12	2 4	1 4	1 10	1 0	1 4
VII … …	1	2 0	2 8	2 0	2 8	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 10
	2	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 10
	3	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 5
VIII … …	1	0 12	1 0	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
	2	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 5
	3	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 5

* Special rates for the lands under the Eleru river.

N.B.—The old rates here noted are inclusive of fractional charges for road and village cesses. The new rates do not include them.

4. Cultivable waste lands left unclassified at the last settlement, which have not been assessed by the Revenue Department, have now been classified with reference to the character of the soil, and the rates stated above will be applied to the lands so classified.

5. Certain villages and portions of villages in the upland and Agency tracts hitherto rented out for lump sums or in which the assessments were imposed without a classification of the land, or a survey of the holdings, have now been surveyed and classified, and the following rates will be imposed in their case :—

Wet.

Soil.		First class irrigation.	Second class irrigation.	Third class irrigation.	Soil.		First class irrigation.	Second class irrigation.	Third class irrigation.
Class.	Sort.				Class.	Sort.			
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
III ...	1	7 0	6 8	5 4	VI ...	1	6 8	5 4	3 12
	2	6 8	5 4	4 8		2	5 4	4 8	3 4
	3	5 4	4 8	3 4		3	4 8	3 4	2 4
	4	4 8	3 4	2 8		4	3 12	2 8	2 0
	5	3 4	2 8	2 0		5	3 4	2 0	1 10
IV ...	1	8 8	7 12	6 8	VII ...	1	7 12	5 12	3 12
	2	7 12	7 0	5 4		2	7 0	5 4	3 4
	3	7 0	5 12	4 8		3	5 12	4 8	2 8
	4	6 8	4 8	3 12		4	5 4	3 4	2 4
	5	5 4	3 12	3 4		5	4 8	2 8	2 0
V ...	1	6 8	4 8	3 4	VIII ...	1	5 12	4 8	3 4
	2	5 4	3 12	2 8		2	5 4	3 12	2 8
	3	4 8	3 4	2 4		3	4 8	3 4	2 0
	4	3 4	2 8	2 0		4	3 12	2 8	1 10
	5	2 8	2 0	1 10		5	3 4	2 4	1 10

N.B.—These rates are exclusive of the land and village service cesses.

Dry.

Soil.		First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.	
Class.	Sort.	Money-rate.		Money-rate.		Money-rate.		Money-rate.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
III	1	4	8	2	12	1	12	1	10
	2	3	4	2	4	1	4	1	4
	3	2	8	1	12	1	0	1	0
	4	1	12	1	4	0	10	0	10
	5	1	0	0	10	0	8	0	5
IV	1	3	4	2	8	1	10	1	4
	2	2	12	2	4	1	4	1	0
	3	2	4	1	10	1	0	0	10
	4	1	10	1	4	0	10	0	8
	5	1	0	0	10	0	8	0	5

Dry—cont.

Soil.		First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.	
Class.	Sort.	Money-rate.		Money-rate.		Money-rate.		Money-rate.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
	1	2	8	1	12	1	4	1	0
	2	1	12	1	4	1	0	0	10
V	3	1	4	1	0	0	10	0	8
	4	1	0	0	10	0	8	0	5
	5	0	10	0	8	0	5	0	5
	1	3	4	3	4	2	8	2	4
	2	2	12	2	12	2	4	1	12
VI	3	2	4	2	4	1	10	1	4
	4	1	12	1	12	1	4	1	0
	5	1	4	1	4	1	0	0	10
	1	2	8	2	8	1	12	1	10
	2	1	12	1	12	1	4	1	0
VII	3	1	4	1	4	1	0	0	10
	4	1	0	1	0	0	10	0	8
	5	0	8	0	8	0	5	0	5
	1	1	0	1	0	0	10	0	8
	2	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	5
VIII	3	0	10	0	8	0	5	0	5
	4	0	8	0	5	0	5	0	5
	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5

N.B.—These rates also are exclusive of the land-cess and village service cess.

6. Tank-bed lands situated in the Upland tract, which are held on patta and shown in the revenue accounts as wet, will, except those which are irrigated from sources outside the waterspread of the tank itself, be classed as dry and assessed at a special rate not exceeding the highest dry rate of the district. The assessment so fixed should be paid in all seasons whether the land is cultivated or not.

7. *Delta.*—As the prices of food-grains have approximately doubled since the original settlement, a much larger enhancement of the existing land revenue demand than it is desired to impose might be attained by a percentage enhancement of the existing rates; but this plan would intensify the long-recognized evils inseparable from the charge of a uniform water-rate. A uniform water-rate presses too heavily on the poorer soils, while the richer soils escape their fair share of taxation. For the introduction of a graduated water-rate or of a consolidated wet rate, classification of the delta soils with reference to their fitness for wet cultivation and present facilities for irrigation was indispensable and has been carried out.

8. The Government has decided that consolidated wet rates should be imposed on all lands so situated that Government water cannot be excluded therefrom at the option of the ryot. Accordingly all Government land which has been for five years, faslis 1303 to 1308 (excluding fasli 1305), under wet cultivation or from which, in the opinion of the Settlement officer, Government water cannot be excluded, will be registered as wet and assessed with the appropriate consolidated wet rate.

9. Lands registered as wet and assessed with a consolidated wet rate will have a preferential claim to be supplied with water. The consolidated wet rates will remain unaltered for a period of thirty years except with reference to the terms of paragraph 13 below.

10. In the delta tract the lands have been reclassified and are now divided into three main series—alluvial, regar and arenaceous. The alluvial series has been divided into two classes, clayey (I) and loamy (II); and the regar series into three classes—clayey (III), loamy (IV) and sandy (V); and in each of these classes five sorts—best (1), good (2), ordinary (3), inferior (4), and worst (5)—have been recognized. The arenaceous series has also been divided into three classes—loamy (XII), sandy (XIII), and very sandy (XIV); and in each class three sorts—best (1), good (2), and ordinary (3)—have been recognized.

11. Soils of equal productive capacity have been merged together and the results in tarams (money-rates) are shown below both for irrigated and for unirrigated lands:—

Taram.	Class and sort.								Remarks.
	Alluvial.		Regar.			Arenaceous.			
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	
	Wet or *irrigated* (First class).								
1	1-A	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lands of the same class and sort under the second, third and fourth class sources of irrigation are graded one, two and three tarams lower respectively.
2	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	
3	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	
5	4	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	
6	5	...	3	4	2	2	1	...	
7	...	...	4	5	3	3	2	1	
8	...	...	5	...	4	...	3	2	
9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	
	Dry or *unirrigated* (First group).								
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Applicable to lankas and padugais only.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1-A	...	...	...		...	...	...	
4	1	1-A	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
7	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	Lands in second group villages are graded one taram lower.
8	5	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	
9	...	5	4	3	1	1	..	...	
10	...	...	5	4	2	2	1	...	
11	...	...	...	5	3	3	2	1	
12	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	
13	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	3	

12. The dry lands have been classed into two groups, the lower group comprising some villages in the Bhímavaram, Narasápuram and Amalápuram taluks which are not so favourably situated in respect of communications, markets, etc., as the villages in the rest of the delta.

13. The irrigation sources will be divided into four classes to meet cases of defective drainage and deficient supply. Where an irrigation source or any portion thereof has been placed in a class lower than the first, it is liable to be raised during the term of this settlement if and when the defect, on account of which it is placed in the lower class, is remedied. The wet rates for the lands irrigated from such a source will be simultaneously raised to accord with the new classification of the source.

14. Land registered as dry which may, during the term of the resettlement to which this notification refers, become, in the opinion of the District Collector, unfit for dry cultivation will be transferred from dry to wet and will be assessed at the appropriate consolidated wet rate.

15. The crops taken as standards for estimating the outturn from land in the delta are white paddy for wet and black paddy for dry land. The average yield of the various soils has been determined with reference to numerous crop experiments and by comparison with the average outturns adopted for the settlement of the Cauvery delta

16. The rates of outturn thus determined for each soil have been commuted into money at a rate calculated upon the average of the prices that prevailed during the twenty non-famine years ending with fasli 1303 (1893–94) reduced by 15 per cent. as an allowance on account of cartage and merchants' profits. The commutation rates thus arrived at are Rs. 118 per garce for white paddy and Rs. 96 per garce for black paddy.

17. From the value of the standard crops, as calculated with reference to the commutation rate fixed above, there has been deducted the cost of cultivation, determined by numerous local enquiries and which is, in general, twice the amount allowed at the last settlement. A further allowance has been made for vicissitudes of season, or to meet agricultural risks resulting from failure of rain, etc., and to compensate the ryots for unprofitable areas, such as small field-channels, field-banks, etc., which have been included in the fields at the demarcation. The allowance made under this head is 10 per cent. in the case of wet and 20 per cent. in the case of dry land.

18. The rates of assessment for wet and dry lands deduced from the foregoing data, taking the share of Government at half of the net yield, are shown in the following tables :—

"*Wet*" scale for delta.

Class and sort of soil.								First-class source of irrigation.								Tarams	Remarks.
Alluvial.		Regar.			Arenaceous.			Outturn in Madras measures.	Value at Rs. 118 per garce.	Deduct 10 per cent. for unfavourable season, etc.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half-net.	Rates sanctioned.		
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								M.M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.		
1-A	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,150	42 6 6	4 3 10	38 2 8	14 0 0	24 2 8	12 1 4	12 0	1	The money-rate for land under the second, third and fourth class sources of irrigation will be one, two and three grades, respectively, lower than those for land of the same class and sort of soil under the first class.
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000	36 14 0	3 11 0	33 3 0	13 0 0	20 3 0	10 1 6	10 0	2	
2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	900	33 3 0	3 5 1	29 13 11	12 0 0	17 13 11	8 15 0	9 0	3	
3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	800	29 8 0	2 15 2	26 8 10	10 8 0	16 0 10	8 0 5	8 0	4	
4	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	700	25 13 0	2 9 4	23 3 8	9 4 0	13 15 8	6 15 10	7 0	5	
5	...	3	4	2	2	1	...	600	22 2 0	2 3 5	19 14 7	8 0 0	11 14 7	5 15 4	6 0	6	
...	...	4	5	3	3	2	1	550	20 4 6	2 0 5	18 4 1	7 8 0	10 12 1	5 6 0	5 0	7	
...	...	5	...	4	...	3	2	500	18 7 0	1 13 6	16 9 6	7 0 0	9 9 6	4 12 9	4 8	8	
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	450	16 9 6	1 10 6	14 15 0	6 8 0	8 7 0	4 3 6	4 0	9	
Lowest in the second class								400	14 12 0	1 7 7	13 4 5	6 0 0	7 4 5	3 10 3	3 8	10	
Lowest in the third class								350	12 14 6	1 4 8	11 9 10	5 8 0	6 1 10	3 0 11	3 0	11	
Lowest in the fourth class								300	11 1 0	1 1 8	9 15 4	5 0 0	4 15 4	2 7 8	2 8	12	

"*Dry*" scale for delta.

Class and sort of soil.								First-group village.								Tarams	Remarks.
Alluvial.		Regar.			Arenaceous.			Outturn in Madras measures.	Value at Rs. 96 per garce.	Deduct 20 per cent. for unfavourable season, etc.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half-net.	Rates sanctioned.		
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								M.M.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.		
1-A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	3	The money-rates in villages of the second group will be uniformly one grade lower for land of the same class and sort.
1	1-A	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	22 8 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0	4	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	19 8 0	3 14 5	15 9 7	7 8 0	8 1 7	4 0 9	4 0	5	
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	550	16 8 0	3 4 10	13 3 2	7 0 0	6 3 2	3 1 7	3 0	6	
4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	475	14 4 0	2 13 7	11 6 5	6 4 0	5 2 5	2 9 3	2 8	7	
5	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	400	12 0 0	2 6 5	9 9 7	5 8 0	4 1 7	2 0 9	2 0	8	
...	5	4	3	1	1	...	...	350	10 8 0	2 1 7	8 6 5	5 0 0	3 6 5	1 11 2	1 8	9	
...	...	5	4	2	2	1	...	300	9 0 0	1 12 10	7 3 2	4 8 0	2 11 2	1 5 7	1 4	10	
...	...	...	5	3	3	2	1	250	7 8 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	11	
...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	200	6 0 0	1 3 2	4 12 10	3 4 0	1 8 10	0 12 5	0 12	12	
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	150	4 8 0	0 14 5	3 9 7	2 10 0	0 15 7	0 7 9	0 8	13	
Lowest in the second group								125	3 12 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	0 10	0 5 0	0 4	14	

19. For lankas (islands) and padugais (lands within the river-flood banks) if held on patta, the rates will be two grades and one grade higher respectively than for ordinary alluvial dry lands of the same class and sort, as shown below :—

Class and sort of soil.		For Lanka lands.		For Padugai lands.		—
I.	II.	Taram.	Rate per acre.	Taram.	Rate per acre.	
		NO.	RS. A.	NO.	RS. A.	
1-A	...	1	11 0	2	9 0	These rates of assessment are exclusive of land and village service cesses.
1	1-A	2	9 0	3	7 0	
2	1	3	7 0	4	5 0	
3	2	4	5 0	5	4 0	
4	3	5	4 0	6	3 0	
5	4	6	3 0	7	2 8	
...	5	7	2 8	8	2 0	

20. No land will be registered as permanent double-crop land.

Orders will issue later regarding water-rate and second-crop charges.

21. Lands irrigated by mechanical contrivances will be registered as dry unless the ryots ask for such lands to be registered as wet. In such cases consolidated wet rates will be imposed with an abatement of one rupee per acre as baling deduction for the first wet crop. If a second wet crop be grown further deduction on account of baling of half a rupee an acre will be made.

General remarks applicable to both the Upland and Delta tracts.

22. In tracts reclassified or classified for the first time, the revised rates of assessment will be introduced by the Settlement Department, and all petitions, etc., relating thereto should be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. III. In the remaining portion of the district, the revised rates will be introduced at the annual jamabandi by the Revenue Department.

23. *Increment remissions.*—If the increase of assessment in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old assessment, an amount equal to the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent. thereof will be levied at once, and the remainder by instalments equal to 12½ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalments will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) will be levied in eleven equal instalments. It is, however, to be clearly understood that if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattadar at the resettlement is relinquished, or transferred, the full settlement assessment will be charged for the lands remaining in his patta and for those which have passed to other hands. This rule, however, will not apply to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes beyond the ryot's control, *i.e.*, where a portion of his land is washed away by a river, and he is obliged to relinquish it, or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In the latter cases the excess assessment upon what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of instalments as those fixed for the entire holding. Similarly, when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein either to the co-pattadar or to a stranger increment remission will be granted.

Note.—Increases of Rs. 3 and under will be charged at once whatever the percentage may be.

24. *Registration of holdings.*—In several cases it has been found that the pattadars shown in the revenue accounts are different from the present occupants or owners

of the land. The registry made in the resurvey land register and revenue adangal has therefore been verified on the ground with reference to actual ownership and enjoyment of the land, and wherever necessary fresh sub-divisions have been made by karnams under the supervision of the Settlement Department. Wherever possible the signatures of the pattadars or their representatives have been taken in the settlement accounts in token of their having consented to the registration of lands according to actual ownership. At the resettlement pattas will accordingly be issued in the names of the present owners of the fields. Pattadars having an interest in the lands can obtain any information they may want on this point from the Settlement-officer.

25. At the time of resettlement a ticket or rough patta will be issued to each pattadar showing the assessment to be paid by him hereafter and on the day fixed and notified in the pattas all objections will be heard and disposed of. The karnam and village munsif of each village must also attend without fail at the time and place specified in the rough pattas in order that they may afford the necessary information required from the revenue accounts and receive final orders.

Before final issue of pattas containing the new rates of assessment, opportunity will be given to the pattadars to make objections and representations to the Settlement-officer. For each village a suitable time and place will be fixed at which objections and representations from the pattadars of that village will be heard. Notice of the said time and place will, not less than ten days previously, be stuck up in the village cutcherry, will be published in the village by beat of tom-tom, and will be given in the rough pattas which will be handed over to the karnam for delivery to the pattadars concerned.

Every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery of the rough pattas to the pattadars concerned; but non-resident and absentee pattadars must make their own arrangements for obtaining their rough pattas from the karnam.

No objections to rates of assessment will be received by the Settlement-officer after the time fixed as above unless an explanation of the delay is furnished to his satisfaction.

Errors in survey numbers, areas, the names of pattadars, the registration of land as dry, wet, Government, inam, poramboke and the like may be brought to notice by the ryots for correction at any time after settlement.

In the Upland tract, no objections as to the revised rates of assessment will be admitted, as these rates are arrived at by raising the old rates by a fixed percentage. Complaints may, however, be preferred either to the Revenue Department or to the Settlement Department as to errors in registry of areas, survey numbers and names of pattadars, and in registry of land as dry, wet, Government, inam, poramboke, and so forth.

26. Parties intending to appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement against decisions of the Settlement-officer must first obtain final written orders from the latter before filing such appeals, and such appeals must be sent in within three months from the date of communication of the order appealed against. Should no appeal be received by the Commissioner within the abovenamed period, the settlement assessment will be considered as final. Such appeal petitions need not bear any court-fee stamps.

27. Since the time prescribed for the acceptance of relinquishments of land for the current fasli (1309) has already expired, the Board of Revenue has resolved to extend it to one month after the close of the hearing of the objections to rough pattas to enable landholders to decide what changes they may wish to make in their holdings consequent on the revision of assessment. The relinquishments of only entire survey numbers or sub-numbers or sub-division letters thereof already recognized and separately recorded in the rough pattas will be permitted.

28. The resettlement will remain in force for the usual period of thirty years, and the rates of assessment now sanctioned will remain unchanged for that period. On the expiry of the thirty years the Government reserves to itself the right to revise the assessment in such manner as may then seem just and proper. There will, however, be no enhancement of assessment in respect of any additional value which may have been given to land by improvement effected by the ryots even if carried out by means of money borrowed from Government. This thirty years' limit does not, however, apply to lands, the irrigation of which may be considerably improved by Government subsequent to settlement, nor to lands which may be converted from dry to wet by means of new sources constructed by Government. Modifications may also be made in the case of lands in the waterspread of tanks.

CORRECTION SLIP TO THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING RESETTLEMENTS.

No. 1 of 1907, Section II, paragraph 39, pages 18 and 19.

No. 39. *Increment remissions.*

(*a*) *Omit* the numbering of clause (i) and *for* the second sentence in that clause *substitute* :—

[a] In calculating the aggregate amount of the increase,enhancements due to (*a*) increase in area by resurvey, or (*b*) transfer from dry to wet, or (*c*) from single crop to double crop will be left out of account, while those due to reclassification of soils or revision of grouping will be taken into account. The grant of remission in each case is regulated by the following rules [a] :—

(i) If the increase of assessment in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old assessment, a sum equal to 25 per cent. of such assessment will be levied at once and the remainder by instalments equal to 12½ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalment will not admit of the full revised rate being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) shall be levied in eleven equal instalments.

Note.—Increases of Rs. 3 and under will be charged at once, whatever the percentage may be.

(2) It is, however, to be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattadar at resettlement disappears from his holding by relinquishment or transfer, full assessment will be charged for the lands remaining in his patta as well as for those which have passed therefrom. This rule, however, will not apply to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes beyond the ryot's control, *e.g.*, when a portion of his land is washed away by a river and he is obliged to relinquish it, or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In such cases, the excess assessment upon what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of equal instalments as those fixed for the entire holding. Similarly when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein either to the co-pattadars or to a stranger, the increment remission will be continued, because the patta remains intact, the change involved being only in the names of pattadars.

B.Ps., No. 290, dated 13th July 1893; No. 56, dated 30th January 1894; No. 114, dated 2nd March 1894; and No. 229, dated 6th June 1894.

[a] G.O., No. 1865, Revenue, dated 25th July 1907.

(*b*) *Delete* clause (ii).

G.O., No. 1865, Revenue, dated 25th July 1907.

CORRECTION SLIP TO THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING RESETTLEMENTS.

No. 1 of 1908, Section II, paragraph 39, pages 18 and 19 (as last amended).

39. *Increment remissions.*

(i) *Cancel* the first eight lines and *substitute*—

"[a] When the resettlement results in the assessment payable on any individual patta being increased by 25 per cent. or upwards, the increased assessment shall be imposed gradually, that is, by increases spread over a series of years, in accordance with the rules given below. The temporary abatement of the full resettlement assessment thus allowed is called 'increment remission'. In estimating the increase which will give a claim to increment remission, enhancements due to (*a*) increases in area by resurvey or revision survey, (*b*) increases due to transfer of land from dry to wet and (*c*) increases due to transfer from single crop to double crop will not be taken into account. Increases due to reclassification of soi[illegible] grouping will, however, be taken into account, and in these cases minor increases in area need not be deducted and the increment remission admissible may be calculated on the total enhancement of the new assessment on the holding over the old assessment.[a]"

(ii) *Add* the following to the list of authorities quoted at the end of the paragraph :—

[a] G.O., No. 39?, Revenue, dated 11th February 1908.

[PRICE, 1 *anna*.]

CORRECTION SLIP TO THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING RESETTLEMENTS.

No. 1 of 1911; Section II, paragraph 47, page 21.

For paragraph 47 *substitute* the following :—

47. *Report on the introduction of resettlement.*

"On the conclusion of resettlement operations in a taluk, the Settlement officer should draw up and submit to the Board a report containing a brief account of the changes introduced at resettlement in the previously existing land revenue system and indicating clearly the financial and economic results of the resettlement.

"a The report should begin with a list of the Government Orders and Board's Proceedings under the authority of which the resettlement was carried out and should be supplemented by such remarks as may be necessary for the elucidation of the subject. The principal changes effected at resettlement, *e.g.*, changes in the classification of irrigation sources, transfer of land from wet to dry and *vice versâ*, composition for second crop and classification of permanently improved lands, should be briefly described, and attention should be drawn to facts of economic or general interest which may have come to notice in the course of enquiries into applications for transfer of registry as well as to other features peculiar to the tract reported on. The fasli in which the resettlement was introduced should be specified and the financial results of the resettlement indicated. Lastly, the report should deal very briefly with the method pursued and the work and expenditure involved in resettlement. Figured statements should be avoided in the text of the report except in so far as they may be necessary for the elucidation of the text. The statistics generally should be relegated to appendices which may be in the forms printed below with such modifications and additions as may be found necessary.

"b A memorandum indicating the features peculiar to the resettlement should be drawn up and appended to the report. It should deal with all matters which do not find place in the Board's Standing Orders and which the local Revenue officers should know in order to ensure continuity in the application of settlement principles during the currency of resettlement."

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing the areas according to revenue accounts and according to resurvey.

Taluk.	According to accounts of year previous to resettlement.							According to resurvey.							Difference between columns 8 and 15.	Remarks.
	Wet lands.		Dry lands.					Wet lands.		Dry lands.						
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Inam.	Poramboke.	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Inam.	Poramboke.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the extent and assessment of occupied wet lands according to revenue accounts and according to resettlement.

Taluk.	According to jamabandi previous to resettlement.		According to resettlement.		Difference.		Percentage of columns.		Amount of bailing remission according to revenue accounts.	Net revenue demand after deducting column 10 from column 3.	Amount of net increase on account of transfers at resettlement from dry to wet and single crop to double crop.	Amount of bailing remission according to resettlement accounts.	Resettlement assessment after deducting columns 12 and 13 from column 5.	Difference between columns 11 and 14.	Percentage.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	2 and 6.	3 and 7.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the extent and assessment of occupied dry lands according to revenue accounts and according to resettlement.

Taluk.	According to jamabandi previous to resettlement.		According to resettlement.		Difference in assessment.	Percentage.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX D.

COMBINED comparative financial statement of wet and dry.

Taluk.	Total demand according to jambandi previous to resettlement.	Total demand according to resettlement.	Difference between columns 2 and 3.	Percentage.	Net revenue assessment (column 11 of Appendix B *plus* column 3 of Appendix C).	Net resettlement assessment (excluding increase due to transfers to wet and composition), column 14 of Appendix B and 5 of Appendix C.	Difference between columns 6 and 7.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Appendix E.

Statement showing amount of increment remission to be allowed in each fasli of the resettlement.

Fasli.	Number of pattas involved.	Amount to be remitted.

Appendix F.

Statement showing the extent and assessment of single crop wet lands under each single crop money-rate according to resettlement.

Rate per acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. 15						
Rs. 13-8-0 ...						
Etc.						

Appendix F-1.

Statement showing the extent and assessment of registered double crop and compounded lands under each double crop money-rate according to resettlement.

Rate per acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. 22-8-0 ...						
Rs. 19-12-0 ...						
Etc.						
Lands compounded under well rules.						
Special rate lands.						

Appendix G.

Statement showing the extent and assessment of dry lands under each money-rate according to resettlement.

Rate per acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

a G.O. No. 916, Revenue, dated 29th March 1911.
b B.P., No. 104, dated 19th March 1904.

ADDENDUM TO THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING RE-SETTLEMENTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

No. 1 of 1912, Section II, paragraph 25, pages 12 and 13.

25. *Changes in wet ayacut and in the tenures of tank-bed lands and inam lands to be carried out in the accounts in the course of introduction of re-settlement.*

Add the following as a *Nota bene* at the end of paragraph 25 :—

"*N.B.*—The attention of Settlement Officers is directed to the provisions of section (iii), chapter III, of the Settlement Manual, on the subject of consulting the officers of the Public Works Department. These provisions must be strictly observed."

G.O. No. 1171, Rev., dated 20th April 1912.

CORRECTION SLIP No. 1 OF 1913.

Page 23, *section II of the Re-Settlement Manual.—Insert* the following as appendix A :—

APPENDIX A.

RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT AND PUNISHMENT OF, AND THE GRANT OF LEAVE TO, SETTLEMENT SUBORDINATES.

POWERS OF APPOINTMENT.

A. In the case of persons having no lien on any permanent Government appointment.

1. (i) The Special Assistant Settlement Officer may appoint subject to the veto of the Special Settlement officer any subordinate under his direct control provided that the pay of the post does not exceed Rs. 30.

(ii) The Special Settlement Officer may appoint all subordinates.

B. In the case of persons having a lien on a permanent Government appointment.

(i) The Special Assistant Settlement Officer may exercise the same powers as in rule 1-A (i) *supra.*

(ii) The Special Settlement Officer may appoint all subordinates except—

(*a*) Uncovenanted Assistants.
(*b*) Settlement Tahsildars.
(*c*) Ordinary Supervisors (as opposed to additional Supervisors).
(*d*) Special Deputy Tahsildars.
(*e*) Special Revenue Inspectors.

The power of appointing officers of classes (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) will rest with the Board, while that of appointing officers of classes (*d*) and (*e*) will rest with the Collector to whose establishment they belong.

POWERS OF PUNISHMENT.

A. In the case of persons having no lien on any permanent Government appointment.

2. (i) The Special Assistant Settlement Officer may punish by fine or black-mark all subordinates working under his direct control and he may further dismiss, reduce and suspend such of his subordinates as draw Rs. 30 and less.

(ii) The Special Settlement Officer may inflict any form of punishment on all subordinates.

B. In the case of persons having a lien on a permanent Government appointment.

(i) The Special Assistant Settlement Officer may punish by fine or black-mark all subordinates working under his direct control who are not above the rank of Deputy Tahsildar and he may further dismiss, reduce and suspend such of his subordinates as draw Rs. 30 and less.

(ii) The Special Settlement Officer may inflict any form of punishment on any subordinate subject to the following exceptions and limitations :—

(*a*) *Uncovenanted Assistants.*—The power of punishing these officers will rest with the Board.

(*b*) *Settlement Tahsildars.*—Punishments by fine and blackmark may be inflicted by the Special Settlement Officer, while other punishments will be regulated by the rules in Board's Standing Order No. 126 in the case of men who are permanent Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars in the ordinary line.

(*c*) *Special Deputy Tahsildars.*—In cases where these officers hold permanent appointments in the ordinary line below the grade of Deputy Tahsildar, suspension, fine and blackmark may be inflicted by the Special Settlement Officer; other punishments will be inflicted by the Collector. But, where these officers are permanent Deputy Tahsildars in the ordinary line, the Special Settlement Officer can punish them only by fine and blackmark, other punishments being regulated by the rules in Board's Standing Order No. 126.

(*d*) *Ordinary Supervisors.*—The Special Settlement Officer may punish these officers by suspension, fine or blackmark; other punishments will be inflicted by the Board.

Note.—For the purpose of these rules no fine shall exceed one week's pay of the subordinate punished.

APPEALS.

3. (i) No appeal shall be allowed against an order giving a blackmark or against an order imposing a fine which does not exceed two days' pay and also does not exceed Rs. 5.

(ii) Against other punishments, appeals from the Special Assistant Settlement Officer will lie to the Special Settlement Officer and from the Special Settlement Officer to the Board except in the case of persons attached to the permanent establishment of a Collector in which case appeals from the orders of the Special Settlement Officer will lie to the Collector concerned. Appeals from the orders of a Collector will lie to the Board.

(iii) Second appeals either to the Collector or to the Board are liable to summary rejection unless the pay of the appellant exceeds Rs. 25 and second appeals to Government are liable to summary rejection unless the pay of the appellant exceeds Rs. 50.

LEAVE.

4. The power to grant leave rests with the authority having the power to appoint, provided that, if the leave does not exceed one month and no substitute is required, it may be granted by the officer (Special Settlement Officer or Special Assistant Settlement Officer) under whose direct control the person requiring leave is working.

[B.P. No. 255, d. 12th September 1913.]

CORRECTION SLIP No. 2 OF 1913.

Pages 18 *and* 19, *Section II*, *paragraph* 39.—*Substitute* the following for paragraph 39 of the Resettlement Manual :—

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF INCREMENT REMISSIONS.

"39. *Increment remissions.*—(1) When the resettlement results in the assessment payable on any individual patta being increased by 25 per cent. or upwards, the increased assessment shall be imposed gradually, that is, by increases spread over a series of years, in accordance with the rules given below. The temporary abatement of the full assessment thus allowed is called 'increment remission.' In estimating the increase which will give a claim to increment remission, enhancements due to (*a*) increases in area by resurvey or revision survey, (*b*) increases due to transfer of land from dry to wet, and (*c*) increases due to transfer from single crop to double crop will not be taken into account. Increases due to reclassification of soil or to revision of grouping will, however, be taken into account, and in these cases minor increases in area need not be deducted and the increment remission may be calculated on the total enhancement of the new assessment on the holding over the old assessment.

(2) The grant of remission in each case is regulated by the following rules :—

(*a*) If the increase of assessment in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old assessment, a sum equal to 25 per cent. of such assessment will be levied at once and the remainder by instalments equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the old assessment.

(*b*) Where, however, such instalment will not admit of the full revised rate being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) shall be levied in eleven equal instalments.

NOTE.—Increases of Rs. 3 and under will be charged at once, whatever the percentage may be.

(3) It is, however, to be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattadar at resettlement disappears from his holding by relinquishment or transfer, full assessment will be charged for the lands remaining in his patta as well as for those which have passed therefrom, *with effect from the date of acceptance of the relinquishment in the former case, and from the date of the transfer in the latter case whether there has been mutation of registry or not.* This rule, however, will not apply to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes beyond the ryot's control, *e.g.*, when a portion of his land is washed away by a river and he is obliged to relinquish it, or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In such cases the excess assessment upon what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of equal instalments as those fixed for the entire holding. Similarly, when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein either to the co-pattadars or to a stranger, the increment remission will be continued, because the patta remains intact, the change involved being only in the names of pattadars."

B. Ps. No. 290, d. 13th July 1893; No. 56, d. 30th Jan. 1894; No. 114. d. 2nd Mar. 1894; and No 229, d. 6th June 1894.
G.O. No. 1865, Revenue, d. 25th July 1907.
G.O. No. 399 ,, d 11th Feb. 1908.
G.O. No. 641 ,, d. 4th Mar. 1912.
G.O. No. 3157 ,, d. 1st November 1913.
B. P. No. 310, Sett. d. 18th November 1913.

ERRATUM TO THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING RE-SETTLEMENTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

No. I of 1915.

Pages 18 *and* 19, *section* II, *paragraph* 39 (as last amended), "39 Increment remissions."—*For* the words "25 per cent. or upwards" in the second line of paragraph 39, *substitute* "more than 25 per cent."

G.O. Mis. No. 1027, Rev., dated 30th April 1915.

ERRATA TO THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING RESETTLEMENTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

No. 2 of 1915.

Pages 18 and 19, *section II, paragraph* 39 (*as last amended*).

39. *Increment remissions.* (*a*) *For* the existing note under paragraph 39 (2) of the Manual *substitute* the following :—

NOTE.—Increase of one rupee and under will be charged at once, whatever the percentage may be.

(*b*) *For* 39 (3), *substitute* the following :—

" It is, however, to be clearly understood that, if the whole or any portion of the land held by a pattadar at resettlement disappears from his holding by relinquishment or transfer, full assessment will be leviable on the land so transferred or relinquished with effect from the fasli in which the transfer or relinquishment takes place, whether there has been mutation of registry or not. In such cases the amount of remission equitably due on the remainder of the holding will be fixed by the revenue divisional officer subject to the control of the District Collector, and will be granted by instalments on the same plan as if the holding had undergone no change. When one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein either to the co-pattadars or to a stranger, the increment remission will be continued, because the patta remains intact, the change involved being only in the names of pattadars."

(B.P. Nos. . 290, d. 13th July 1893; 56, d. 30th Jan. 1894; 114, d. 2nd Mar. 1894; 229, d. 6th June 1894; Go.'s Nos. 1865, Rev., d. 25th July 1907; 399, d. 11th Feb. 1908; 3157, d. 1st Nov. 1913; and 1024, Rev. d. 30th April 1915.

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